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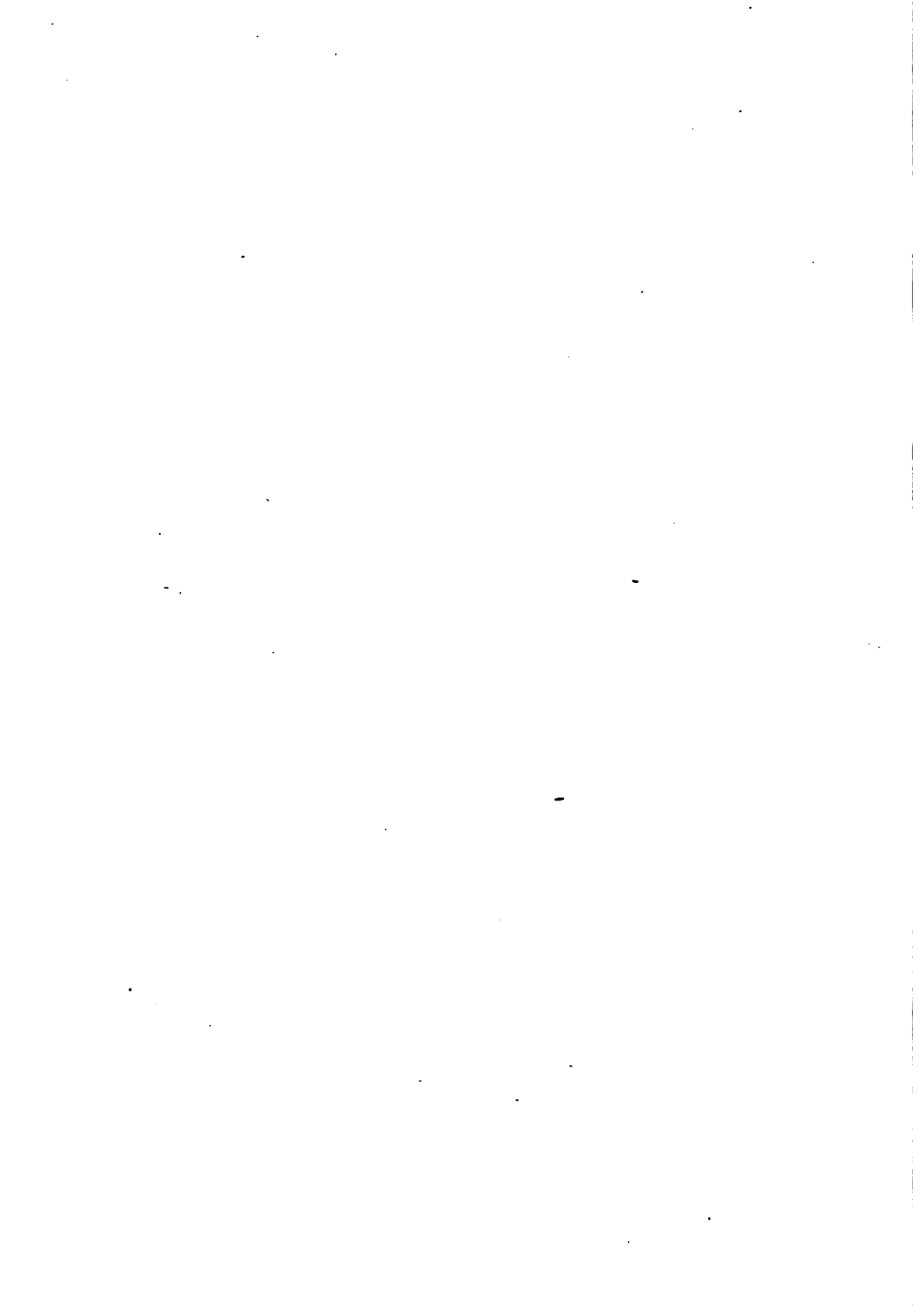
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KNOWLEDGE
IS
POWER

BETTER WORKING
AND
LIVING CONDITIONS

CONTENTS.

EDITORIALS—

TRADE NOTES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICIAL MATTER.

REFERENDUM VOTE ON
AMENDMENTS TO THE
CONSTITUTION.

ORGANIZATION

JUSTICE



OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C.M.I.U. OF A.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT CHICAGO, ILL.

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

ISSUED MONTHLY

G. W. PERKINS, Editor and Publisher



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JANUARY 15, 1913.

All amendments proposed by the Baltimore Convention that were ratified by popular vote become operative January 1.

All amendments adopted by the Baltimore Convention were ratified by popular vote except the amendment to Section 64 creating half-dues and half-benefits, known as Class A, the amendment to Section 64 to strike the optional clause reference bunch breakers and rollers from the Constitution, and the amendment to Section 146 extending the time for the payment of death benefits.

The British-American Tobacco Company, formerly a subsidiary of the American Tobacco Company, has pursued its career undisturbed by the decisions of the American Supreme Court. With

A Gigantic Corporation. headquarters in London, and chartered under the British Limited Liability Act, it is again invading the United States, by the formation of new corporations. Its latest venture is the British-American Cigar Stores Company, with offices in New York City, and capitalized at three million dollars.

There is nothing in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States dissolving the American Tobacco Company, which prevents the British-American Tobacco Company from creating new corporations and developing a new monopoly in the tobacco industry. Besides this, it is amply protected by treaty rights which accord British citizens the same rights and privileges in business as American citizens. James B. Duke, the former president of the American Tobacco Company, is now president of the British-American Tobacco Company, with headquarters in London, England, directing its operations over the whole globe.

Prior to the decision of the Supreme Court, which practically decreed the reor-

ganization of the American Tobacco Company, there was a tacit understanding between the two trusts, which divided the whole world into two business territories, thus eliminating competition, costly advertising and the soliciting of business. This division of territory was agreed to after a severe fight, and at an expense of many million dollars to the American Tobacco Company and to its rival in Great Britain.

With the assistance of Attorney-General Wickersham as a pliant tool, the attorneys of the Tobacco Trusts practically dictated the reorganization plan, which left the combination of the American and British Tobacco Trusts intact the same as prior to the issuance of the decree of the Supreme Court. The whole judicial force ended in a change of bookkeeping and the issuance of new shares.

To what extent the business of the British-American Tobacco Company will be developed in the United States; whether it will embark into the retail trade, as the name of the new corporation indicates, is at present mere speculation. It has not revealed its future plans; nor has it taken the public into confidence. We shall wait and see. That it will revert to its old tactics in a modified form is beyond doubt. The leopard does not change his spots; neither will James B. Duke and his confederates change their past policy. They are developing a new monopoly that will outstrip all past performances, with worldwide ramifications.

As now constituted the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd., controls through ownership of all or a majority of the capital stock, or through subsidiaries, the following companies engaged in the business of manufacturing or selling Tobacco and its products:

American Tobacco Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada.
American Tobacco Co., Aktieselskab, Copenhagen, Denmark.
British-American Tobacco Co. (Ceylon), Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon.
Emile Boussaard, Societe Anonyme, Brussels, Belgium.
Nya Aktiebolag Cigarettfabriken Orient, Stockholm, Sweden.
George A. Jaamatzi, Dresden, Germany.
British Cigarette Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China.
British-American Tobacco Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta, India.
Mustard & Co., Shanghai, China.
United Tobacco Co., Ltd., London, England.
United Tobacco Co. (North), Ltd., Transvaal, Africa.
United Tobacco Co. (South), Ltd., Cape Town, South Africa.
Maspero Freres, Ltd., Cairo, Egypt.
Jamaica Tobacco Co., Kingston, Jamaica.
Peninsular Tobacco Co., Ltd., Karachi, India.
W. S. Mathews & Sons Co., Louisville, Ky.
T. C. Williams Co., Petersburg, Va.
David Dunlop, Petersburg, Va.

The capital stock of the British-Amer-

ican Tobacco Company is ample for all purposes. When fresh capital is needed for the transaction of its business, new shares are issued, which find a ready market. It has issued stock valued at eleven million pounds of sterling, of which six and a half million are preferred shares, and four and a half million in common shares. The par value of one share is a pound sterling. For the first nine months in 1912 it has paid eighteen and one-half per cent dividends on the common shares.

After the so-called dissolution and reorganization, said an attorney at law: "The independent manufacturers in the tobacco trade had to meet the competitive attacks of but one Trust, whereas today they have to meet four separate antagonists of formidable size and power, all of whom come into the same territory and attack the trade of the independents at the same time."

With the coming of the British-American Tobacco Company into the territory of the United States, another Trust will be added to the four. Nominally they are divided into five different Trusts competing for the same trade; but in reality it is the old American Tobacco Company, controlled by the same shareholders as heretofore. The leopard has not changed his spots!

In this issue of the Official Journal we publish a detailed vote of local unions on nine of the amendments adopted by the Baltimore Convention and submitted to popular vote, and the total aggregate vote on all of the amendments. All the amendments submitted by the Convention were ratified by popular vote except the amendment in Section 64, known as the Class A plan, creating a half-dues and half-benefits class; and the amendment to Section 64 striking out of the Constitution the optional clause permitting local unions to accept or reject bunch breakers and rollers; and to Section 146 in reference to the payment of death benefit, that is to amend by striking out the \$200 for five years' membership, \$350 for ten years' membership, and \$550 for fifteen years' membership, and inserting \$200 for eight years' membership, \$350 for fifteen years' membership and \$550 for twenty years' membership.

The detailed vote of each local union on the amendments will be printed on a separate sheet and one sent to each local union for verification.

The aggregate vote on the resolutions, all of which have been adopted, will be

published in the February issue of the Journal.

The conditions of trade have an upward tendency. After years of depression in some trade centers, especially in the metropolitan districts of Greater New York, normal trade conditions are

Trade Statistics.

prevailing to some extent. Prior to the holidays trade appeared to be brisk; the opportunities for work were ample. The chances for work during the last four months of 1912 showed a remarkable improvement in comparison with former years. An exception to this rule obtained in a few districts, where the volume of trade has been a losing proposition for years. The mistakes of the past, in ignoring competitive conditions in the formation of scales of prices, is bearing its deadly fruit. By clinging to mistakes with a tenacity worthy of a better cause, the avenues to escape appear to be blocked. Decay and ultimate death can only be avoided by heroic treatment. The cancerous growth, which is eating up the vitals, has to be removed before normal functions can be resumed. By removing the causes, which have retarded the growth and destroyed the vitality of the trade, healthy conditions can be restored. Evils, whether of our own making or of somebody else, which have kept in the trade steadily, like a thief in the night cannot be removed in a day nor in a month. The remedy cannot be applied without a complete and careful investigation of all facts in the case.

The total production of cigars, weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, for the month of November, 1912, amounted to 673,301,683. For the corresponding month in 1911, taxes were paid for 662,679,237; showing an increase of 10,622,446 cigars, as compared with the same month of the former year.

The districts which have benefited from the expansion of the industry are the 9th Pennsylvania, 2nd New York, 2nd Virginia, Florida, 1st Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and others. The heaviest losses were in the 5th New Jersey, 14th New York and others in smaller proportion.

The production of small cigars, weighing less than three pounds per 1,000, amounted to 82,367,200. For the corresponding month in 1911 taxes were paid for 83,476,000; showing a decrease of 1,099,800 small cigars. The production of cigarettes, however, has increased in one single month in the amount of 283,887,573, which is unusual and indicates an enormous growth in that branch of the industry.

For more information we publish the de-

tailed reports from the various revenue districts, which, though incomplete, contain some valuable data for study and comparison.

	Month of November.		Increase or Decrease.
	1912.	1911.	
Arkansas	162,120	165,800	3,680*
California 1st.....	4,108,350	4,246,650	138,300*
California 6th.....	1,427,530	.....	.....
Colorado	1,532,420	1,398,220	134,200
Connecticut	8,096,860	7,205,043	891,817
Florida	38,153,773	35,596,520	2,557,253
Georgia	1,155,650	1,400,010	244,360*
Illinois 1st.....	20,701,833	20,967,697	265,864*
Illinois 5th.....	2,478,603	1,953,580	525,023
Illinois 8th.....	5,287,197	4,832,983	454,214
Illinois 13th.....	1,465,600	1,327,810	137,690
Indiana 6th.....	7,201,773	6,806,733	395,040
Indiana 7th.....	8,052,467	5,618,950	2,433,517
Iowa 3rd.....	1,573,820	1,457,610	116,210
Iowa 4th.....	6,185,840	6,053,650	132,190
Kansas	1,857,607	1,505,983	351,624
Kentucky 2nd.....	235,130	200,470	34,660
Kentucky 5th.....	4,175,370	4,221,577	46,207*
Kentucky 6th.....	544,750	674,260	129,510*
Kentucky 7th.....	289,800	204,400	85,500
Kentucky 8th.....	8,500	15,130	6,630*
Maryland	11,655,090	11,244,780	410,310
Massachusetts	18,526,040	17,529,307	997,333
Michigan 1st.....	26,790,297	26,084,790	705,507
Michigan 4th.....	4,778,637	4,167,360	611,277
Minnesota	5,958,453	5,399,580	558,873
Missouri 1st.....	3,971,790	4,123,190	151,400*
Missouri 6th.....	2,012,000	1,494,500	617,500
Nebraska	2,510,050	2,521,170	11,120*
New Hampshire.....	5,001,250	3,949,383	1,051,867
New Jersey 1st.....	6,003,570	6,902,243	898,673*
New Jersey 5th.....	39,702,110	45,412,707	5,710,597*
New Mexico	237,700	226,620	11,080
New York 1st.....	11,095,800	11,005,780	90,020
New York 2nd.....	26,771,000	17,062,360	9,708,640
New York 3rd.....	50,003,100	49,851,969	151,140
New York 14th.....	11,182,127	12,669,266	1,487,139*
New York 21st.....	16,297,350	16,269,790	27,560
New York 28th.....	4,863,927	4,930,093	66,166*
No Carolina 5th.....	8,000	6,050	1,950
No. & So. Dak.	1,047,753	784,577	263,176
Ohio 1st.....	17,973,410	18,355,093	381,683*
Ohio 10th.....	10,783,617	.....	.....
Ohio 11th.....	11,245,970	10,971,480	274,490
Ohio 18th.....	17,948,520	17,917,680	30,840
Oregon	816,320	765,390	50,930
Pennsylvania 1st.....	69,822,010	67,511,440	2,310,570
Pennsylvania 9th.....	79,798,380	67,900,310	11,898,070
Tennessee	833,900	881,850	2,050
Texas 3rd.....	1,217,577	882,710	334,867
Virginia 2nd.....	26,517,580	23,423,470	3,094,110
Virginia 6th.....	936,550	1,344,474	407,924*
Washington	1,034,993	1,015,327	19,676
Wisconsin 1st.....	7,352,213	6,629,293	722,920
Wisconsin 2nd.....	3,061,260	2,948,510	112,750

*Decrease.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The trades union movement, as a great moral force, is an indispensable factor in the social and economic life of the country. By securing higher wages and shorter hours the home conditions of the family have been materially improved; the moral tone in the education of the children elevated, and the finer instincts of the character developed.

* * *

Poverty is the root and source of many evils which afflict the social life of the community; its degrading and demoralizing influence is plainly visible in the lower strata of life in the slums of our overcrowded cities. All conditions prevailing in the slums tend to

develop and encourage the baser instincts; to instill despair and to destroy hope.

* * *

Attorney-General Wickersham has refused to prosecute the directors of the Standard Oil Company and of the American Tobacco Company, adjudged guilty by the Supreme Court of the United States of the violation of one section in the Anti-Trust law which constitutes a criminal offense. The law should be applied, if justice is to prevail, to rich and poor alike.

* * *

There are now pending in the Senate of the United States five laws passed by the House of Representatives at the last session: The Clayton Anti-Injunction and Contempt bill, the Sulzer Department of Labor bill, the Booker Convict Labor bill, the Seamen's Protective bill and provisions for improvement in the service of the Bureau of Mines. By writing an urgent letter to your Senators it may help to pass the laws. Be up and doing!

* * *

There is pending in the House of Representatives for action a bill which was passed by the U. S. Senate during the last session known as the compensation bill for workmen engaged in interstate transportation.

* * *

The House of Representatives, prior to the adjournment for the holiday recess in December, 1912, passed the Burnett immigration bill. The object of this act is to exclude from the United States alien immigrants over sixteen years of age who are unable to read their own language or dialect. Exemption is made of persons who come to the United States to escape religious persecution. The bill to be in force four months after receiving executive sanction.

* * *

The protection of the lives and limbs of the working classes, in the handling of dangerous machinery, is of more importance to the social welfare of the nation than the accumulation of wealth and the protection of property.

* * *

Activity is the secret of success in the endeavor to organize the nonunion men and women. Faith in the ultimate success is half of the battle gained; it is hard work which will accomplish results.

* * *

The New York State law limiting the hours of labor of women in factories to ten per day and not exceeding fifty-four hours per week, which became operative on October 1, 1912, was contested by the candy manufacturers of Brooklyn on constitutional grounds.

The district attorney in defending the law in the Supreme Court pleaded that "the over-work of women saps the vitality of the race."

* * *

The laboring classes have the power to reduce the cost of living by co-operation in the purchase and distribution of the food supplies. By purchasing directly from the producer the exorbitant profits of the middlemen can be reduced and eliminated.

* * *

The trades union movement is the militant organization of the working classes; it is alive and energetic in combatting injustice, oppression and unfair dealing. It is opposed to industrial conditions which have a tendency to undermine the home, to lower the American standard of living, to increase the hours of labor over eight per day, and to employ young persons and children in trades detrimental to the development of their physical and mental wellbeing.

* * *

Long hours of labor have a tendency to shorten the span of life rightfully belonging to man; to retard his mental development by a lack of time required for study and observation. Long hours of labor indicate a low standard of civilization in all phases of human life.

* * *

Senator La Follette has introduced a bill which aims at regulating the hours of labor of women employed in the District of Columbia. It provides for an eight-hour day, not exceeding forty-eight hours in one week. To enforce the law three inspectors are to be appointed by the District Commissioners.

* * *

The advocates of the general strike, embracing one industry, and if necessary all industries, ignore the important fact that the lockout has been one of the most potent weapons of manufacturers' associations to starve workingmen and women into submission. The general strike in one or more industries would, to all practical purposes, have the same effect as the lockout. It would, at the same time, relieve employers' associations of the odium in resorting to the harsh measure of trying to gain a point by the inhuman process of slow starvation. The advocates of the general strike are, to say the least, poor and incompetent leaders.

* * *

The American trades union movement sympathizes with the members of the Bridgemen's and Structural Iron Workers' International Union. This is an hour of trial for men and it requires men with clear heads and stout hearts, determined and ready to build up the

organization with strong financial resources and a chain of benefits. With a just cause, we predict, it will triumphantly emerge out of its trials and tribulations.

* * *

Modern civilization is built upon a structure of industrial development, in which the accumulation of wealth by individuals plays the most prominent part. The welfare of the people creating this surplus wealth is ignored in the transaction; a fair remuneration for services rendered should be the first consideration. The trades union movement endeavors to fill the gap by creating a public sentiment favorable to the rights of the worker and producer. The trend of events indicates a healthy progress for a better and more equitable distribution of the wealth produced by labor.

* * *

At the forty-fifth annual Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, held at Newport, England, resolutions were adopted against compulsory arbitration in trade disputes, against the organization of industrial unions and against legalizing of trade agreements. The congress consisted of 502 delegates representing 1,964,000 members.

TRADE NOTES.

The cigar manufacturers of Manila have requested the officials of the government to establish in the public schools for children cigarmaking as a regular course in the educational system of the Philippine Islands. The manufacturers are anxious to employ cheap child labor.

* * *

The Tobacco Products Company, a corporation recently chartered by the State of Virginia, has increased its preferred shares from eight to ten million dollars. The total capital is twenty million dollars.

* * *

A. B. Smith & Co., manufacturers of cigars in Boston, Mass., recently filed bankruptcy petition in the Federal Court of that city. The total liabilities of the firm aggregate \$37,887, while their assets are estimated at \$23,079. The firm was financially embarrassed.

* * *

Bankruptcy proceedings were filed in the New York Federal Court against Alonzo B. Pandoz & Co. by the attorneys for the creditors. The total sum involved amounts to about \$15,000. The assets are supposed to be sufficient to cover the liabilities.

* * *

The shade-grown tobacco planted in Porto Rico is estimated to cover approximately 4,500

acres, which is considerably in excess of last year's planting.

* * *

The British-American Tobacco Company has declared a final dividend of 8 per cent on common shares for the year ending September 30, 1912, and payable January 7, 1913. The net profits of this company for the year, after deducting all charges and expenses, were \$9,588,809.56, against \$8,014,439.20 for the previous year. The company states that while the earnings justify a larger dividend the directors prefer to adopt a conservative policy.

* * *

The exports of cigars from Havana to foreign countries from January 1 to December 1, 1912, amounted to 161,330,221. For the corresponding period in 1911 the amount of cigars shipped was 173,229,217. This shows a decrease of 11,968,996 cigars as compared with the former period. The United States and Great Britain are the largest consumers of cigars exported from Cuba.

* * *

The British-American Cigar Stores Company, capitalized at three million dollars, have started an office in New York City. The British-American Tobacco Company, of which James B. Duke is president, has the principal office in London, England.

* * *

The report of the Census Bureau of the government, issued recently in accordance with a law passed at the last session of Congress, shows that the following amounts of leaf tobacco suitable for making cigars were on hand on October 1, 1912:

New England, including	
Connecticut	43,777,427
New York	5,238,871
Pennsylvania	118,782,280
Ohio	89,575,075
Wisconsin	71,157,148
Georgia and Florida.....	7,676,950
Porto Rico	2,942,421
Imported Types	41,347,631

Total.....1,047,404,560

* * *

In the Philippines almost everybody uses tobacco, but mostly in the form of cigarettes, of which the phenomenal quantity of 4,404,929,808 were consumed in the fiscal year 1912 by a population of some 7,000,000 inhabitants. This makes an average yearly consumption of 625 cigarettes for every man, woman and child.

* * *

The production of cigars in the internal revenue district of Florida, for which taxes were paid in the month of November, 1912,

amounted to 38,153,773. For the corresponding month in 1911 taxes were paid for 35,596,520. This shows an increase of 2,557,253 cigars, as compared with the same month of the former year.

* * *

The American Cigar Company declared a quarterly dividend of one and a half per cent on the preferred stock, payable on January 2, 1913.

* * *

The first shipment of cigars from Cuba, bearing the official stamp of the Cuban Republic, arrived recently in the United States. This guarantees that all cigars bearing the official stamp have actually been made in that island.

* * *

The total tobacco production in the United States in 1912 is 962,855,000 pounds; in 1911 it was 905,109,000 pounds, and in 1910 it was 1,103,415,000. This is a decrease for 1912 of 140,560,000 pounds as compared with 1910.

* * *

The cigar factory of Allen & Dunning, Paterson, N. J., was destroyed by fire last month. The fire started in a department store several doors away, which was a three-story building. This firm is one of the oldest manufacturing firms in the state.

* * *

Royal E. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., has issued the following instructions to internal revenue collectors:

"On and after January 1, 1913, inserts of no redemption value packed in statutory packages of tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes of the same size and of the same brand shall be of equal cost to the manufacturer. Such slight changes in design and appearance as are consequent upon the use of a series of flags, birds, base ball players, etc., are not prohibited provided the cost to the manufacturer of the inserts used is the same."

"Where a manufacturer packs inserts in statutory packages some of which cost the manufacturer more or less than other inserts used in the same sized statutory packages of the same brand, such action constitutes a clear violation of Section 3394 of the Revised Statutes as amended, the character of insert distributed to or received by the purchaser in such case depending upon the event of a lottery."

"Where inserts or coupons possessing redemption value are used the equality or inequality of such redemption value determines whether or not the statute referred to has been violated; in the use of inserts of no redemption value the equality or inequality of

the cost to the manufacturer is the determining factor."

* * *

In the report of the Census Bureau regarding the amount of leaf tobacco on hand October 1, 1912, the question of shrinkage is thoroughly discussed. The present report is not a revision of the first edition, but merely an analysis and explanation of the former report. They admit the possibility of errors where estimated weights were given instead of actual weights. The preliminary report stated that on that date there were 1,047,000,000 pounds in the various factories and warehouses while the present report fixes the figure at 954,000,000 pounds.

* * *

Exports of domestic leaf for the ten months of the calendar year ending October 31, 1912, amounted to 353,549,733 pounds, and when compared with 317,885,824 for the corresponding period in 1911, an increase of 35,663,909 pounds, or 11 per

cent., is shown. The values of the same were, respectively, \$40,463,990 and \$33,300,973, a gain of \$4,163,017, or 10 per cent.

* * *

The leaf importations totaled 47,554,613 pounds, while during the same period in 1911 it amounted to 44,003,022, an increase for the current year of 3,551,591 pounds, or about 8 per cent.

* * *

The National Cigar Leaf Growers' Union of the Miami Valley now have about twelve warehouses located in Warren, Montgomery, Preble, Darke and Maimi Counties. There they finish their own crops. The Union also covers a portion of the territory along the Indiana line on the Indiana side. The headquarters of the Union are at Dayton, Ohio.

None but members of the Union can enter their crops to be finished. These warehouses are owned and controlled by a stock company composed of union members only, and are duly incorporated.

CORRESPONDENCE

Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 5th, 1913.

Please publish the following reply to Mr. Reily's statement: He claims that he was not exactly treated right by the committee and by the C. M. I. U. of A. I wish to say that I was chairman of the Stogiemakers' Committee which was composed of Connelly, Kane and Bogaska. The committee treated Mr. Reily just as good and as fair as any person could expect. We asked him some questions which the committee thought were no more than proper, but his reply was: "None of your business." This was in regards to the standing of their organization. The committee had told Mr. Reily of our standing but that did not appear to make any impression on Mr. Reily. In the first place I wish to say that the Stogiemakers' constitution or by-laws greatly conflicts with the constitution of the C. M. I. U. of A. It I think would be almost impossible for the Cigarmakers' International Union to reach any agreement with said organization for they want everything and will not concede anything. I wish to state to the members of our organization that President G. W. Perkins has hit the nail in the right spot when he said that they were looking for recognition from the A. F. of L. In my opinion that is all they want. They don't want to amalgamate with us; they want us to adopt some proposition that they are ready to present to us and by us conceding

to such a proposition it would be the means of the Stogiemakers gaining recognition from the A. F. of L. I don't consider it advisable for us to go any further in this matter until they make their case clearer to us.

Yours fraternally,

JAMES CONNELLY,
Chairman Stogiemakers' Committee.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 8, 1913.

Give credit to whom credit is due. In looking over the report of Int'l Financier Wm. Campbell in December Journal, I notice that it states the books of Union 77 are in better than fair condition and that Vice-Pres. E. G. Hall is always ready and willing if called upon when in doubt, which I will not deny. But will state that when I was elected to the office of secretary, by suggestion of the Union I was requested to get all the knowledge I could until I took charge of the office. Mr. Max Conrad was then acting secretary and all who know him give him credit for being a good financier, and it is from him that I received my instructions, and which I tried to follow to the best of my ability. While I asked Mr. Hall a few questions, but no more than from any other member that I thought could advise me, and which I was always willing to accept if to the best interests of the Union or its members.

Trusting that you will publish the above in

the next issue of the journal as I think I am entitled to some consideration.

ERNEST RODE,
Ex-Sec. Union 77.

Oneida, N. Y.

Notice to Secretaries and Traveling Members:

Local No. 12, Oneida, N. Y., has, some time since, appropriated fifty (\$50.00) dollars out of its local fund, to be given traveling members in the form of private loans on full cards. At the present time over eighty (80) members have taken advantage of this loan and have failed to repay. Until this fund is replaced, Local No. 12 will not grant any loans on full cards, neither will it give any relief of any kind to traveling members. Furthermore, if nothing is heard from the members owing private loans to Local No. 12 before the next issue of the Official Journal, their names will be published and the constitution enforced. Business has been good and there is no reason why these loans should be outstanding. This is the last call.

H. L. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Boston, Mass.

Wisconsin has recently inaugurated a system of state insurance and is prepared to furnish various forms of life insurance to residents of Wisconsin at slightly lower cost than the regular companies.

Among the advantages claimed for the Wisconsin plan are that the element of profits is done away with, the cost of operation is low, there are no overhead charges for officials and management, and application can be made through local officials or directly by mail.

But for more than four years Massachusetts, through Savings Bank Life Insurance, has provided an opportunity for its citizens to obtain the best insurance protection at the lowest possible cost. The savings banks which have opened insurance departments have afforded to

the people all the benefits which state insurance could give.

The premiums asked by the insurance departments of the savings banks are lower than those adopted by the Insurance Department of Wisconsin. For example:

In savings bank life insurance, at age 30, straight life policies for \$1,000 would cost \$20.64. In the state insurance of Wisconsin the cost is \$21.96.

In savings bank life insurance, at age 30, 20-payment life policies for \$1,000 would cost \$29.28. In the state insurance of Wisconsin the cost is \$31.07.

The Wisconsin premiums, however, are calculated on a 3 per cent reserve basis, while the rates prepared by the State Actuary of Massachusetts for use of the insurance departments of the savings banks are on a 3½ per cent reserve basis.

The insurance departments of the Massachusetts savings banks have made a most excellent showing. There are now more than 6,900 policies in force with insurance to the amount of about \$2,600,000.

On November 1, 1912, the State Actuary announced a reduction in the rates of the straight life and 20-payment life policies for \$500.

The success of savings bank life insurance has enabled the insurance departments of the savings banks to declare yearly increased dividends. The dividends on monthly premium policies are as follows:

First year—8½ per cent.

Second year—12½ per cent.

Third year—14 per cent.

Fourth year—16½ per cent.

Fifth year—20 per cent.

A result never before accomplished in the first years of any insurance organization.

The growth of Massachusetts Savings Bank Life Insurance is also indicated by the steady increase of the premium income. In the first year, \$25,377.29; second year, \$58,890.68; third year, \$76,348.92; and in the fourth year the total premium income of the insurance departments of the savings banks was \$102,832.27.

Four savings banks have opened insurance departments and fourteen other banks have become public agencies. Various other public agencies have also been established, and more than 175 leading manufacturers of Massachusetts are co-operating through agencies for the benefit of their employees.

At the close of the financial year, October 31, 1912, the admitted assets of all four banks amounted to \$321,586.76, and a surplus was shown of \$32,174.32 in excess of all liabilities.

It will be interesting to see whether Wisconsin under a scheme of state insurance can do better than Massachusetts under savings bank life insurance.

H. W. Kimball.

Die Zigarrenfabrikation der U. E. G. 1911.

Der „Konsumgenossenschaftlichen Rundschau“ entnehmen wir folgende Darstellung über die Zigarrenfabrikation der Großkaufmanns-Gesellschaft deutscher Konsumvereine im Jahre 1911: Die Zigarrenfabriken in Frankenberg, Hamburg und Hohenheim haben ihren Umsatz um rund eine halbe Million Mark gesteigert. Er betrug 2,699,606.85 Mk. gegenüber 2,145,569 Mk. im Jahre 1910. Der Mehrumsatz beträgt also genau 554,037 Mk. Die Vertheilung des Umsatzes auf Zigarren und andere Fabrikate zeigt folgende Uebersicht:

Von dem Jahresberichte 1911 entfallen:

Auf Zigarren 1,856,739.25 Mk., gegen 1,477,389 Mk. im Jahre 1910.

Auf Tabakfabrikate 781,919.60 Mk., gegen 668,180 Mk. im Jahre 1910.

Auf andere Artikel 60,948 Mk. Zusammen 2,699,606.85 Mk.

Die Absatzsteigerung belief sich bei Zigarren auf 25.7 Prozent, bei Tabakfabrikaten gehörten im Jahre 1911 945 Vereine zu den Abnehmern der Fabrik, bei den Zigarren 774 Vereine, im Vorjahre lauteten die beiden Zahlen 880 und 701. Die Zahl der Zigarren, die abgesetzt wurden, belief sich auf 37,213 Mille gegenüber 30,113 Mille im Vorjahre. Hier beträgt die Umsatzsteigerung 23.6 Prozent, nach dem Werthe der fakturierten Waaren dagegen 25.7 Prozent. Das zeigt, daß der Zigarrenumsatz in besseren Preislagen etwas mehr gestiegen ist als der in billigeren. Die Zahl der in der Zigarrenfabrikation beschäftigten Personen betrug Ende Dezember 1910: 565, Ende 1911: 614. Es ist hier eine Steigerung von 49 Personen zu verzeichnen. Die Zahl der Beamten stieg von 20 auf 23. Es sind: 3 leitende Personen, 1 Reisender, 11 Werkmeister und 8 Kontoristen.

Ueber die Vertheilung der Arbeiter auf die

drei Fabriken gibt folgende Tabelle Aufschluß:
Die Zahl der beschäftigten Personen betrug in:

Hamburg, 1910, 103 männl., 38 weibl.;
1911, 119 männl., 45 weibl.
Frankenburg, 1910, 57 männl., 68 weibl.;
1911, 56 männl., 62 weibl.
Gödenheim, 1910, 112 männl., 187 weibl.;
1911, 122 männl., 210 weibl.
Zusammen: 1910, 272 männl., 293 weibl.;
1911, 297 männl., 317 weibl.

Der Umsatz der Zigarrenfabriken der Groß-einkaufsgesellschaft ist immer noch sehr ausdehnungsfähig. Der Bericht konstatiert, daß die Arbeiterzahl verdreifacht werden könnte, wenn alle Vereine ihre Zigarren ausschließlich von den Großeinkaufsgesellschaft beziehen würden. Das ist keine vage Schätzung, sondern berechnet auf Grund des Bedarfs der Vereine, die ihre Zigarren ausschließlich von der Großeinkaufsgesellschaft kaufen. Den Konsumvereinen bietet sich hier also günstige Gelegenheit, die Ausdehnung der Eigenproduktion zu fördern. Der Bericht der Großeinkaufsgesellschaft stellt fest, daß an Beiträgen für die Sozialversicherung und die Unterstufungskasse in den Zigarrenfabriken nicht weniger als 32,500 Mk. von der Großeinkaufsgesellschaft gezahlt wurden, eine Ausgabe, die sich die Privatindustrie erspart. Dazu kommen weiter 11,000 Mark Löhne, die während der Ferien ausgezahlt wurden. Derartige läßt sich natürlich nur durchführen, wenn die Konsumenten darauf verzichten, den billigeren Preisen nachzulaufen, bei denen sie vielleicht ein paar Pfennige sparen, und durch Konzentration ihres Bedarfs große Betriebe schaffen helfen, die so viel rationeller arbeiten, daß sie ihren Arbeitern und Angestellten ohne Bedenken anständige Arbeitsverhältnisse schaffen können.

Bernburg. Der Streik bei der Firma H. Koch u. Co. ist beendet. Die Firma bewilligte für Roller Zulagen für 19 Sorten 15 Pf., für 26 Sorten 20 Pf. und für 7 Sorten 25 Pf. pro Tausend. Die Wickelmacher erhalten für die Folge die Einlagen frei entrippt geliefert und erhöht sich dadurch der Lohn der Wickelmacherinnen — je nach der Größe der Zigarren — um 25 bis 60 Pf. pro Tausend Stück Widel.

Spenghe i. Westf. Die Bewegung bei der Firma Leßmann u. Co., Betriebe Spenge und Oettinghausen, ist beendet. Die Firma bewilligte noch 25 Pf. auf 21 Sorten und 50 Pf. auf eine Sorte. Außerdem soll im Januar des nächsten Jahres eine weitere Lohnerhöhung eintreten.

Hamburg. Nunmehr bewilligte auch die Firma H. Bierlachs u. Co. Lohnzulagen. Letztere betrugen bei 3 Sorten 50 Pf., bei 7 Sorten 1 Mk. und bei 3 Sorten 2 Mk. pro Mille.

Cottbus, Prov. Brandenburg. Der Streik bei den Firmen C. A. Wemmann, B. Segal, Gehr. Stoh dauert fort.

Bünde-Emigloh. Der Streik bei der Firma Carl Wellensief u. Co. dauert fort.

Calbe a. S. Der Streik bei der Firma G. Schulze dauert fort.

Wintersdorf, S.-A. Der Abwehrstreik bei der Firma W. Schlenzig dauert fort.

Von der dänischen Tabakindustrie im Jahre 1911 wird folgendes berichtet: Die Rohabakpreise haben sich auf dem hohen Niveau gehalten, für einzelne Sorten Tabake sind sie sogar noch gestiegen. Diese Tatsachen haben der Tabakindustrie mancherlei Schwankungen gebracht, die sich insbesondere darin ausdrücken, daß etwa ein halbes Duzend kleinerer Fabriken den Betrieb einstellten. Hervorgehoben zu werden verdient, daß die Zigarrenfabriken im allgemeinen besser als in den zwei vorhergegangenen Jahren beschäftigt waren. Gleichsam ist auch die Zahlung seitens der Kundschaft etwas besser geworden. Allgemein herrscht zwar die Ansicht, daß das Jahr zwar einen geringen Fortschritt gezeigt hat, daß aber, wie von einzelnen Fabrikanten erklärt wird, dieser bald wieder draufgehen werde und man seine künftigen Dispositionen dementsprechend treffen müsse, zumal an ein Zurückgehen der Rohabakpreise vorläufig nicht zu denken sei. Folgende Uebersicht über die Entwicklung der Tabakindustrie in Dänemark dürfte auch die deutschen Tabakarbeiter interessieren:

Zigarren, 1897, 150 Mill. Stück; 1907, 252 Mill. Stück; und 1911, 262 Mill. Stück.

Zigarillos, 1897, 10 Mill. Stück; 1907, 32 Mill. Stück; und 1911, 50 Mill. Stück.

Zigaretten, 1897, 10 Mill. Stück; 1907, 1 Mill. Stück; und 1911, 190 Mill. Stück.

Bei einer Umfrage haben 70 Zigarrenfabrianten, deren Produktion 72 Proz. der Gesamtproduktion umfaßt, Aufklärung über ihren Geschäftsgang gegeben. Diejenigen Zigarrenarbeiter, die noch nebenbei für eigene Rechnung arbeiten, sind nicht mitgezählt, doch läßt sich die Produktion derselben auf 4 bis 5 Millionen Zigarren schätzen. — „Der Tabakarbeiter“.

Hnutí řemeslné, jakožto velká morální síla, jest nezbytným činitelem v sociálním i ekonomickém životě národa. Dosažením vyšší mzdy a zkrácením pracovních hodin zlepšuje se stav rodiny; povznáší se tón dětského vzdělání a vyvíjí se jemnější instinkty charakteru.

Ochrana života a údd pracujících tříd při obsluhování nebezpečných strojů, jest daleko větší důležitostí pro sociální blaho národa nežli hromadění bohatství a ochrana majetku.

Bída jest zárodkem mnohého zla, jímž trpí sociální život v zemi; její ponižující a demoralizující vliv jest patrným v nejnižších vrstvách lidu našich přeplněných velkoměst. Převládající poměry v těchto spodních lidského života směřují k nízkým instinktům — vnukají zoufalost a ničí veškeru naději.

Výroba doutníků a Cheroots ve druhém a třetím okrsku vnitrozemní daně města New Yorku, za něž daň zaplacená v měsíci listopadu 1912, obnášela 76,774,100 kusů. Za stejný měsíc v roce 1911 zaplacená daň ze 66;

914,320 doutníků. Jeví se tedy letos vzrůst o 9,859,780 doutníků u porovnání se stejným měsícem minulého roku.

Výroba doutníků v devátém okresu vnitrozemní daně v Pennsylvanii, za něž daň zaplacená v měsíci listopadu 1912, obnášela 79,798,380 kusů. Za stejný měsíc v roce 1911 zaplacená daně ze 67,900,310 doutníků. Letošní vzrůst se jeví o 11,890,070 doutníků oproti měsíci v uplynulém roce.

Manilští vyrabitelé doutníků požádali vládní úředníky o zavedení výroby doutníků ve veřejných školách, jakožto pravidelný kurs ve vyučovacím systému na Filipinských Ostrovech.

Bdělost a činnost jest tajemstvím úspěchu snahy organizování neunionových mužů a žen. Důvěra v konečný úspěch zajišťuje polovinu vítězství; neúporná práce to jest jež průběhem doby se dopracuje kýmžých výsledků.

Pracující třídy mají tu moc snížit ceny životních potřeb a sice spolupůsobením při koupi a rozdělování potravin. Kupováním přímo od výrobníků mohou být přehnané výdělky překupníků sníženy a po případě na dobro odstraněny.

Hnutí řemeslných unií má být vojenskou organizací pracujících tříd. Potrá živě a energicky útlaky a nespravedlivé jednání. Staví se proti takovým industriálním poměrům, jež mají za účel podržiti domov; snížití úrovně amerického soužití; zvýšiti pracovní hodiny nad 8 denně a zaměstnávatí mladistvé osoby a dítky při takových řemeslech, jež jsou na úkor jich fysickému vývinu a blahobytu.

Dělnická organizace může udělati chyby—každá lidská organizace může—a nejlepší přátelé její jsou ti, kdo to uznají a hledí se těchto vyvarovati. Chyby její však jsou malé u porovnání s chybami protivníků, a jsou jako malá kapka vody v mocném moři, porovnají-li se s mnohými velkými a dobrými výkony jejími.

Unionový znak jest stálým kandidátem dělníků, úplně a neodolatelně zavázán hájiti jejich zájmy.

Každý den jest dnem volebním s unionovou známkou. Každý pracující muž a žena mají příležitost voliti pro unionové podmínky kdykoliv něco kupují, a tento hlas účinkuje pro dobro více než všichni politikáři v zemi.

Unionový znak jest jediný kandidát, vlastněný organizovanou prací, a bude věrným dělnictvu právě tak jako dělníci jsou věrni tomtu. Kdyby se dělníci zajímali o unionový znak každého dne tak jako se zajímají o politiku jednou za rok, neb jednou za 4 roky, síla a užitek unionového znaku byl by několikrát zvýšen.

Unionová práce zasahuje do všech veřejných otázek více nežli kdy před tím. Světoví myslitelé počínají nyní oceňovati pravdu, že požadavky dělnictva značí více, než se povrchně zdá. Oni pozorují, že poptávka po práci není pouhým činem k zachránění života jednotlivce, avšak že jest to lidské přirozené právo; že hnutí zkrátiti hodiny pracovní, není činem k vůli vyhýbání se povinností práce, nýbrž z lidskosti, by nezaměstnaní dělníci měli příležitost pracovati; a že miliony hodin delšího odpočinku prací přemoženým dělníkům znamenají miliony zlatých příležitostí k ulehčení břemen massám lidu, učiniti domovy příjemnějšími, srdce lidská lehčími, naděje a snahy uslechlějšími a rozsáhlejšími.

“Volající potřeba dělného světa jest organizace neorganizovaných. Předvoj musí dnes takřka posečkati až oni (ti nesorganizovaní), budou vřadění do pluků průmyslové armády. Vlastní zájem musí býti podkladem jakéhokoliv platného důvodu této, tak jak jest to se všemi muži. Kdo jim může co nejplatněji naznačiti, jak jsou jejich zájmy spojeny s účelem unionismu a získá je by se nechali zapasati k unií, přispívá hnutí nejvíce. Zde spočívá srdce a duše budoucí naděje. Jiní mohou řečniti a psáti o nesázích, činiti výtečné služby, avšak my máme podnikati. V důležitosti naší práce nedáváme přednost nikomu. Unie jsou dynamickou mocí nového pořádku. Ony tvoří instituce a zbudují civilizaci v budoucnosti. Dělník přichází k svému.”

V poslední konvenci Spojených Krejčovských Dělníků Amerických, odbyvané v Indianapolis, Ind., byly přijaty a členstvu k odhlasování předloženy mnohá usnesení, z nichž nejdůležitější byly předlohy založit stávkovní, nemocenský a posmrtní fond, zřízení universální platební škály v průmyslu košil a overalls a odporučení hlavní výkonné resoluci radě by připravila plány k zavedení universální osmihodinové práce.

Řemeslnické hnutí unionové jest pomalé. Neobeahuje nic zvláštního. Získává nestálé krátké každým dnem, bez jakéhokoliv vychloubání, troubení neb hluku. Jeho porážky jsou mnohé. Jeho chyby jsou drahé a jeho nezdarý jsou bez počtu. Toto vše jest pouze z toho důvodu, že unionisté si hledí svých vlastních zájmů a poněvadž (vyjma posledních několik roků) žádná instituce—politická, mravní neb společenská, nenabídla své přátelské ruky řemeslnickému hnutí unionovému. Během posledního času však tyto vlivy se úplně obrátily a pracují nyní přes čas, namáhajíc se dokázati, jak nás milují. Z toho všeho se radujeme. Budeme však státi při našich otužilých, osvědčených řemeslnických uniích—jediném čistě dělnickém hnutí v Americe v přítomné době—ačkoliv postrádá vši okázalosti a obra-zotvornosti.—Toledo Union Leader.

Moderní civilizace založena jest na základě individualního vývoje, při němž hromadění

bohatství jednotlivci hraje tu nejhlavnější roli. Zájmy lidu, jež tvoří toto přebytečné bohatství jest ignorováno v tomto běhu; přiměřená odměna za služby prokázané měla by býti nejdříve vzata v úvahu. Hnutí řemeslnických unii snaží se vyplniti tuto mezeru a vzbuditi sympatie veřejnosti vůči dělnictvu a vyrabitelům. Běh životní alibuje zdravý pokrok k zlepšení a přiměřenější rozdělení bohatství.

The British-American Cigar Stores Company, s kapitálem tří milionů dollarů, otevřela úřadovnu v New York City. The British-American Tobacco Company, jejímž předsedou jest James B. Duke, má hlavní úřadovnu v Londýně, v Anglii. Čistý výtěžek této společnosti za úřední rok, po odečtení všech výloh, obnášel \$9,588,809.56, proti \$8,014,439.20 v roce předešlém.

El movimiento de las uniones de gremios, como gran fuerza moral, es un factor indispensable en la vida social y económica de la nación. Al obtener jornadas de labor más cortas y salarios más elevados, las condiciones de vida doméstica de la familia han sido mejoradas de manera material; elevado el tono moral de la educación de los niños y desarrollados los mejores instintos del carácter.

La pobreza es la raíz y la fuente de muchas de las calamidades que afligen a la vida social de la comunidad; su degradante y demoralizante influencia se ve claramente en los estratos inferiores de la sociedad, en los barrios bajos de nuestras ciudades demasíadamente pobladas. Todas las condiciones que existen en esos barrios tienen la tendencia de desarrollar y de favorecer los instintos más bajos, de inspirar la desesperación y de destruir la esperanza.

Las exportaciones de tabacos de la Habana a países extranjeros desde el 1ro de enero al 1ro de diciembre de 1912 sumaron a 161,330,221. En el período correspondiente del año 1911, el número de puros exportados fué de 173,229,217. Resulta, pues, una disminución de 11,968,996 puros sobre el período anterior. Los Estados Unidos y Gran Bretaña son los más importantes consumidores de puros exportados de Cuba.

La protección de la vida y de los miembros de la clase obrera en el manejo de maquinaria peligrosa, es de mayor importancia para el bienestar social de la nación, que la acumulación de riquezas y la protección de la propiedad.

La actividad es es secreto del buen éxito en el esfuerzo para organizar los que no pertenecen todavía a la unión. La fe en el éxito final quiere decir que está medio ganada la batalla; es por medio de un duro trabajo que

se alcanzan resultados y aún estos necesitan tiempo.

La clase obrera dispone del medio de reducir el coste de la vida por medio de la cooperación al comprar y distribuir los alimentos. Comprando directamente al productor, se suprime las ganancias exorbitantes de los comisionistas.

Los fabricantes de tabacos de Manila han solicitado a los funcionarios del Gobierno que establezcan la fabricación de tabacos en las escuelas para los niños en calidad de curso obligatorio en el sistema de educación de las Islas Filipinas.

La British-American Cigar Stores Company, con un capital de tres millones de pesos oro, ha establecido una oficina en la ciudad de Nueva York. La British-American Tobacco Company, de la cual James B. Duke es presidente, tiene su oficina principal en Londres, Inglaterra.

La producción de puros en el distrito de aduana interior de Florida sobre la cual se ha pagado imposiciones en el mes de noviembre de 1912, ha sumado 38,153,773. En el mes correspondiente del año 1911, se pagaron imposiciones sobre 35,596,520. Resulta, pues, una aumentación de 2,557,253 puros, comparando la producción de este mes con la del mes correspondiente del año pasado.

La primera remesa de puros de Cuba ostentando la estampilla oficial de la República de Cuba, llegó hace poco a Estados Unidos. Esto garantiza que todos los tabacos que ostentan la estampilla oficial han sido verdaderamente hechos en esa Isla.

El movimiento de las uniones obreras es la organización militante de la clase obrera. Combate con vida y energía la injusticia, la opresión y el mal trato. Se opone a condiciones industriales que tienen la tendencia de cavar el hogar, de bajar el tipo de vida americano, de aumentar las horas de labor a más de ocho por día y de emplear jóvenes y niños en gremios perjudiciales a su bienestar y a su desarrollo físicos.

Las horas de labor numerosas tienen por efecto reducir la vida que a cada uno se ha concedido; de atrasar su desarrollo mental por no proporcionar al individuo el tiempo necesario para estudiar y observar las cosas. Numerosas horas de labor indican una civilización poco adelantada en todas las fases de la vida humana.

Precisa agitar, organizar y educar. Sin organización, se encuentra uno incapaz de eliminar las calamidades que existen en la industria.

Cuando un manufacturero rehusa de discutir con una delegación de sus empleados sobre los salarios, las horas y las condiciones

del taller, entonces renuncia á todos sus derechos á ser tratado con justicia. Cuando rehusa á sus obreros el derecho de organizarse para la protección de sus intereses, entonces se vuelve él una amenaza para la sociedad y no tiene más derecho á la consideración de nadie.

Los favorecedores de la huelga general abarcando una industria entera y, si fuese necesario, todas las otras, no se dan cuenta del hecho que el "lockout" ha sido una de las más temibles armas de las asosiaciones de manufacturerps para someter á los obreros por medio del hambre. La huelga general en una industria ó en varias, tendría el mismo efecto que un "lockout." Al mismo tiempo, quitaría las asosiaciones de industriales el odio que merecen, al adaptar sus mismas medidas para obtener una ventaja por el inhumano procedimiento del hambre. Los favorecedores de la huelga general son, para decir lo menos, directores sin competencia.

Las huelgas son el último recurso en las demandas de los obreros para justicia. Los derechos, no los privilegios, representan los resultados deseados de la organización. Entonces, vivan las uniones de gremios, hasta que el unionismo llegue á ser el sinónimo de eficiencia.

La educación en lo relativo á la importancia de la estampilla de la unión en las luchas de la labor por sus derechos ha sido lenta, debido á hábitos antiguos y costumbres adoptadas hace tiempo al efectuar las compras, pero por medio de la agitación y de la información que ha sido dada, los hábitos antiguos han sido rotos y una justa concepción del derecho de nuestros compañeros de labor ha resultado que está llevando ahora el movimiento de la estampilla de unión hacia el triunfo definitivo.

Dice el "Shoe Workers' Journal":

"Algunos miembros no pueden descubrir ventajas en la unión si no obtienen aumento de salarios cada tres ó cuatro semanas. No reflexionan que la unión protege á cada aumento que se obtiene y lo hace perpétuo. El valor defensivo de las uniones para conservar lo que se ha obtenido, nadie lo aprecia con justicia. Si no fuera por las Uniones, la labor recibiría ahora menos de cincuenta por ciento de los salarios que gana ahora, sin tener cuenta de los gastos de la vida de hoy, que solo tendrían por efecto sumentar los requisitos inmediatos de los obreros y obligarlos á aceptar con mayor buena voluntad salarios cada vez menores."

Cuando compra Ud. un artículo que lleva la estampilla de una unión, rehusa por eso un dividendo al padrón "unfair" y se lo trans porta al padrón "fair." Rehusa Ud. empleo

al hermano que no pertenece á la unión para darlo al hermano que si pertenece á ella. Ayuda Ud. al unionista para que obtenga mejores salarios, lo que fortalece al movimiento entero de la labor y así mejora su propia situación. La estampilla de unión significa "dividendos" para toda la labor unida y la supresión del sostenimiento á todos los enemigos de ella, es decir, los padrones opuestos á la unión y los desgraciados que trabajan por ellos.

La labor no ha recibido en el pasado más consideración que la que estaba en condiciones de exigir y de obtener por fuerza. En esta lucha, ha hecho prueba de calidades que no se esperaban en hombres de poca experiencia y de limitada disciplina. Pero han permanecido firmes y agrupados, han soportado con paciencia las injusticias que obraban contra ellos y han hecho un trabajo que merece crédito y por el cual tienen razón de estar orgullosos. Con este pasado, el unionista de gremios puede muy bien no tener malicia para nadie y de caridad para los que, faltos de entendimiento, están ciegos á las posibilidades de esta época. Hay ahora maneras nuevas y mejores para hacer cosas viejas, caminos más cortos que conducen á antiguos propósitos, salarios más elevados para más ligeros trabajos. El entusiasmo constantemente encuentra un campo más ancho. Las ideas se mueven en esferas más amplias y las alas de la imaginación se desplazan más largas.

Si Ud. fabrica productos de unión y compra los que no lo son se "boycotea" á sí mismo.

No puede esperar Ud. que miembros de uniones compren á su producto si no compra á los productos de los miembros de uniones.

Cuando compra Ud. productos que no son de unión, establece una demanda para labor que no es de unión que á su vez compra productos que no son de unión pero del ramo en que trabaja Ud., lo que puede tener por resultado dejarlo á Ud. sin empleo.

La estampilla de unión es el medio por el cual los trabajadores unificados de todos los gremios identifican á los productos de cada uno de ellos y se prestan un apoyo cooperativo. Por ella la labor organizada puede hambrear á cada establecimiento que no pertenece á la unión, botándolo así fuera de la existencia, si lo desea.

No hay nada más peligroso en una unión como el hombre que siempre está abogando la huelga. La huelga es una arma necesaria. que no se debe olvidar, pero que no se debe emplear hasta que todo haya resultado inútil y el "come fuego" que está; siempre abogando desórdenes de cualquier clase, es más temible que un detectiva de Burns.—Teamsters' Magazine.

Les partisans de la grève générale, affectant une industrie tout entière et, au besoin, toutes les autres, négligent le fait, pourtant assez important, que le "lockout" a été un des plus puissants engins des associations d'industriels qui s'en sont servi pour soumettre les ouvriers et les ouvrières en les affamant. La grève générale dans une industrie ou dans plusieurs, aurait pour résultat pratique les mêmes effets que le "lockout." Elle soulagerait en même temps les associations d'industriels du stigmate qu'elles se sont attaché en essayant comme elles d'atteindre le but par le moyen inhumain d'une lente famine. Les partisans de la grève générale sont, pour dire le moins, des "leaders" incompetents à courte vue.

La civilisation moderne est édiflée sur un développement industriel dans lequel l'accumulation de la richesse joue le rôle le plus important. Le bien-être de ceux qui créent ce surplus de richesse est totalement négligé dans cette transaction; une équitable rémunération des services rendus devrait au contraire être le premier objet en vue. Le mouvement des unions de métiers s'efforce de remplir ce besoin, en créant un sentiment public favorable aux droits de l'ouvrier et du producteur. La marche des événements indique un progrès raisonnable vers une distribution plus juste de la richesse.

Le mouvement des unions de métiers, en tant que force morale, est un facteur indispensable à la vie sociale et économique du pays. Par le fait que des salaires plus élevés et de journées de travail plus courtes ont été déjà obtenus, les conditions de la vie de famille ont été améliorées matériellement; le ton moral de l'éducation des enfants a été élevé et les meilleurs instincts du caractère ont été développés.

La pauvreté est la racine et la source de bien des maux qui affligent la vie sociale de la communauté; son influence dégradante et démoralisante est clairement visible dans les couches inférieures de la société, dans les quartiers misérables de nos grandes villes, où l'encombrement est si grand. Toutes les conditions de l'existence dans les "slums" tendent à encourager et à développer les plus bas instincts, à inspirer le désespoir et à détruire l'espoir.

Les longues heures de travail ont la tendance de raccourcir la durée de la vie allouée à l'homme; de retarder son développement mental en diminuant le temps à sa disposition pour l'étude et l'observation. Les longues heures de travail indiquent une civilisation peu avancée dans toutes les phases de la vie humaine.

Le mouvement des unions de métiers est l'organisation militante des classes ouvrières.

Elle est vivante et énergique dans le combat qu'elle livre à l'injustice, à l'oppression et à l'iniquité. Elle s'oppose aux conditions industrielles ayant la tendance de miner le foyer, d'abaisser la qualité de vie établie en Amérique, d'augmenter les heures de travail au-dessus de huit par jour et d'employer des jeunes gens et des enfants dans des métiers nuisibles à leur bien-être physique et à leur développement.

La classe ouvrière peut réduire le coût de la vie au moyen de la co-opération dans l'achat et la distribution des vivres. En achetant directement au producteur, on supprime les profits exorbitants des commissionnaires.

L'activité est le secret du succès dans l'effort pour organiser les hommes et les femmes non syndiqués. La foi dans le succès final donne à moitié la victoire. C'est un dur travail qui procurera les résultats et il faut du temps pour les obtenir.

Les Unions de Metiers.

Encouragent l'éducation et déracinent l'ignorance.

Raccourcissent les heures et allongent la vie.

Augmentent les salaires et développent le caractère.

Augmentent l'indépendance et diminuent la dépendance.

Développent la virilité et frustrent la tyrannie.

Etablissent la fraternité et découragent l'égoïsme.

Réduisent les préjugés et favorisent la générosité.

Agrandissent la société et éliminent les classes.

Créent des droits et abolissent des maux.

Allègent le travail et égaient l'homme.

Animent le foyer et

rendent le monde meilleur.

Les moyens modernes de production et de distribution, spécialement dans le monde industriel, ont développé une ère de centralisation, de conservation et d'unité d'effort.

Dans cette ère, et dans toute autre, les ouvriers industriels sont sans défense et sans protection, en ce qui concerne leur bien-être matériel, social, industriel et économique, s'ils ne s'unissent pas à leurs camarades de peine. Bien imprégnés de cette idée, il y a longtemps que les salariés organisèrent ce qu'on connaît aujourd'hui sous le nom de mouvement des unions de métiers.

Le mouvement des unions de métiers ne ressemble à aucun autre. Il est clair, net dans ses aspirations, il limite toujours ses membres aux seuls salariés et ses efforts au seul progrès industriel en ce qui a rapport aux salaires et aux heures de travail.

La journée de huit heures est le grand cri de guerre qui trouve aujourd'hui un écho dans des millions de coeurs par tout le monde civilisé.

Les travailleurs de toutes les nations sont unanimes à demander une réduction des heures de travail et en plus des luttes économiques entreprises par les unions de métiers d'Europe et d'Amérique, on fait aujourd'hui des efforts pour atteindre ce but. Le mouvement tout entier des masses ouvrières doit y atteindre et nous devons pas cesser l'agitation jusqu'à ce que la réduction des heures de travail ne soit un fait accompli.

Instruments du Progres.

Attaquées et dénoncées comme peu d'institutions l'ont été, les unions ont prospéré et ont grandi malgré l'opposition. Cette saine vitalité est due au fait que les unions étaient le produit légitime des besoins sociaux—cindi-

pensables comme protestation et comme lutte contre les abus du gouvernement industriel et inévitables en tant que conséquence de cette conscience de la force inspirée par la concentration des masses sous les nouvelles lois industrielles. Elles ont été, et tous les esprits de bonne foi le reconnaissent aujourd'hui, de véritables instruments de progrès. Sans parler des avantages matériels qu'elles ont valu aux travailleurs, elles ont développé de puissantes sympathies parmi eux et leur ont enseigné la leçon du sacrifice de soi-même dans l'intérêt de leurs frères et, ce qui est plus encore, de leurs successeurs. Elles leur ont communiqué un nouvel esprit d'indépendance et de respect de soi-même. Elles ont mis quelques-uns des meilleurs d'entre eux à leur tête et leur ont donné l'ascendant que méritaient leurs qualités personnelles et qui était désirable dans l'intérêt de la société.—John K. Ingram, LL.D.

REPORT OF DELEGATES.

To the Officers and Members of the Cigar-makers' International Union:

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned, delegates to the fifth convention of the Union Label Trades Department, held in Rochester, N. Y., November 7-8-9, 1912, beg leave to submit the following report.

The convention was called to order by President Tobin in the hall of the Central Labor Union Rochester, N. Y., November 7th, at 10 a. m.

The Committee on Credentials reports that credentials had been received from sixty-three delegates, and one fraternal delegate, representing thirty-one International unions.

The reports of the President and Secretary-Treasurer were submitted. The important matter in the President's report being the question of a universal label, and a special committee was appointed for considering the matter of a universal label or a

universal design, which appears later in this report.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer shows that at the present time there are thirty-eight National and International unions affiliated with the Department with an approximate membership of \$370,000.

During the year two organizations withdrew from the Department, the American Federation of Musicians and the Watch Case Engravers' Union, and three organizations affiliated, the Leather Workers on Horse Goods, the United Powder & High Explosive Workers of America, and the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

Many important subjects were dealt with in the Secretary-Treasurer's report dealing with the work performed during the year, particularly as to the farmers' organizations, and the labor forward movement.

The following is a report made as to the increase in the output of union labels during the past year, and it shows a very gratifying result:

	1911.	1912.	Increase.
United Brewery Workmen International Union.....	41,836,850	44,239,850	2,403,000
American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.....	6,000	6,000	.....
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	20,000	22,000	2,000
United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.....	4,015,000	5,305,000	1,290,000
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	383,900,000	408,925,000	25,025,000
Glove Workers' International Union.....	1,841,500	1,874,500	33,000
United Garment Workers' Union.....	42,334,000	45,430,000	2,048,000
Bakery and Confectionery Workers.....	548,210,590	555,439,000	7,228,410
United Textile Workers.....	240,000	400,000	160,000
Travelers' Goods and Leather Workers.....	11,000	47,600	36,600
Journeyman Tailors' Union.....	511,000	529,681	18,681
International Molders' Union.....	.....	.....	28,100
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.....	.....	.....	33,675
Cigarmakers' International Union.....	28,315,000	28,600,000	285,000
American Federation of Labor.....	9,309,000	9,423,000	114,000
	1911.	1912.	Decrease.
United Hatters of North America.....	16,660,000	16,473,832	186,168

The International Brotherhood of Paper-makers' Union report that during the year 24,000 labels were issued, which were pasted upon bundles of rolls of paper. This is a material increase as above the year 1911. They further report that it is impossible to make any estimate on their water-mark label, as this goes into the sheet and there is no means of knowing just how many of these labels are turned out.

The Boot & Shoe Workers' Union report that during the year they have entered into agreements with and issued their union stamp to 13 boot and shoe manufacturers, and the membership secured from the organizing of these factories was 2,385. They further report that a conservative estimate of the output of the additional union factories organized during the year would be about 11,500 pair of shoes per day.

The International Photo-Engravers' Union report that during the year 1912 they have issued their label to 31 employers, and that there are now a total of 296 employers using the label of their organization. This, of course, is independent of any work bearing the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, of which they are a part.

The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America report that during the year they have signed label agreements with nine firms, but do not state the number of employes affected.

The Journeymen Barbers' International Union report that on account of reissuing shop cards, many of which replaced others, that they could not give any reliable figures as to the number of shop cards issued during the year, but report that at the present time there are in use approximately about 17,000 union shop cards.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union reports: "This office has sold more labels during the past year than ever before in its history."

During the year 17 local label departments were organized in various localities. The question of convict labor and legislation was favorably acted upon by the convention, and it was voted to continue the same.

It was also voted to endeavor to have passed a bill protecting union labels, etc., in the District of Columbia and the territories where no label law applies.

The total income for the year was \$15,660.24, and the expenditures, \$10,073.44, leaving a balance on hand of \$5,586.80.

The report of the special committee on a universal label or a universal design as adopted by the convention, is as follows:

Report of the Special Committee on Universal Label and Universal Design.

To the Fifth Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your special committee, appointed on the recommendation of the president of this department, to consider the question of a universal label or a universal design for combination with present labels, has had several sessions, and has gone into the subject committed to it as extensively and thoroughly as was possible with the data at hand, and the limited time at the disposal of the committee, and it is the unanimous conclusion of the committee that it will not be possible to present to this convention as comprehensive and thoroughgoing a report as the importance of the subject demands and the requirements of the question make advisable. Your committee recommends, therefore, that it be continued with the following instructions:

That prior to the assembling of the sixth convention of this department the committee make exhaustive and painstaking investigation of the universal label proposition and the universal design proposition; that officers of international unions having labels, shop cards or buttons be requested to furnish the committee their views on the universal label, or universal design, especially as applied to the product of their trade, and that these views be accompanied by opinions from their attorneys as to the legality and practicability of the universal label or design in that particular trade; that the committee be authorized to gather such other information and data as in the opinion of the committee will be valuable in connection with the consideration of the general subject; that the committee be also authorized to procure a legal opinion from an attorney of national reputation as to label registration and issuance; that the committee be authorized to meet at least one month prior to the assembling of the sixth convention and at that time consider all of the data and information that has been collected, compile its report, have this report printed and placed in the hands of the delegates to the sixth convention prior to the assembling of that convention.

Your committee is of the opinion that carrying out the program as outlined herein, together with such other measures as may in the meantime be suggested to the committee, or initiated or approved by the committee, the important question of the universal label, or universal design, will be before the sixth convention with a comprehensive report and accompanying data that will enable the convention to arrive at a conclusion that will be generally acceptable to the label trades and that will be of value to the international organizations affiliated with this label department and the trade union movement generally.

The secretary of this department is a member of the special committee, and therefore the machinery of the department will be at the disposal of the committee in the performance of the mission referred to it.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
THOMAS F. TRACY,
COLLIS LOVELY,
E. A. LARGER,
MARTIN LAWLER,
A. J. KUGLER,
JOHN GOLDEN,

Special Committee on Universal Label and Universal Design.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

It was moved and adopted that the report of this Special Committee be trans-

mitted to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor as an official document.

Extensive plans for the carrying on of the work of label agitation as contained in the report of the Committee on Label Propaganda for the ensuing year was adopted. The following officers were elected: President, John F. Tobin, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; First Vice-President, J. W. Hays, International Typographical Union; Second Vice-Presi-

dent, Jacob Fischer, Journeymen Barbers' International Union; Third Vice-President, Thos. H. Rickert, United Garment Workers; Fourth Vice President, A. McAndrew, Tobacco Workers' International Union; Fifth Vice-President, Matthew Woll, Photo-Engravers' International Union; Secretary-Treasurer, Thos. F. Tracy, Cigar Makers' International Union.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS F. TRACY,

PHIL H. MUELLER.

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

Monon Bldg., Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Box 30, New York City,

First Vice Pres.

THOS. F. TRACY, 11 Appleton St., Boston,

Mass., Second Vice Pres.

A. GARIEPY, 239 Ave. Hotel De Ville, Montreal,

Can., Third Vice Pres.

W. H. FITZGERALD, 799 Division St., Portland,

Ore., Fourth Vice Pres.

L. E. HOFFMAN, 535 Reid St., Jacksonville,

Fla., Fifth Vice Pres.

JOHN REICHERT, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee,

Wis., Sixth Vice Pres.

E. G. HALL, 923 3d Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.,

Seventh Vice Pres.

GIBSON WEBER, 1625 N. Bouvier St., Station

C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

2 Buffalo	\$200.00	28 Westfield	\$200.00
4 Cincinnati ..	200.00	31 Connorsville ..	100.00
5 Rochester	200.00	33 Indianapolis ..	200.00
11 St. Albans ..	100.00	34 Chippewa Falls	100.00
12 Oneida	200.00	35 Dayton	100.00
14 Chicago	100.00	37 Ft. Wayne....	200.00
15 Chicago	200.00	39 New Haven....	200.00
16 Binghamton ..	100.00	45 Springfield ...	100.00
17 Cleveland ...	200.00	46 Grand Rapids ..	200.00
20 Decatur	200.00	48 Toledo	200.00
22 Detroit	100.00	49 Springfield ...	200.00
24 Muskegon	100.00	51 Holyoke	200.00
25 Milwaukee ..	200.00	53 New Orleans...	100.00
26 So. Norwalk ..	100.00	55 Hamilton	200.00
27 Toronto	200.00	57 Champaign	200.00

All amendments proposed by the Baltimore convention that were ratified by popular vote become operative January 1.

All amendments adopted by the Baltimore convention were ratified by popular vote except the amendment to Section 64, creating a half-dues and half-benefit class to be known as Class A; the amendment to Section 64 to strike the optional clause reference bunch breakers and rollers from the constitution, and the amendment to Section 146 extending the time for the payment of death benefits.

NOTICE TO LOCAL UNIONS.

When applying for retiring cards read the Constitution.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 30c to the 20c list, or retires absolutely, all previous cards

in possession of the union should be returned to the International Union.

Before notifying the office of the death of a beneficiary member consult Section 151 and comply with same, and if the member has a card deposited send it along with the notification, but take a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Jefferson City, Dec. 27, 1912.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

Union 36, Topeka, Kans.

Benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file. Corrected errors in dues and assessments by entering item in receipts for December, 1912. Also entered item in December, 1912, expense to cover item. Omitted O. O. W. expense for April, 1912. \$39.04 in defunct First National Bank had not been reported, so had been included in the deficiency of this union in the annual financial report. Also corrected the money claimed in possession of Financial Secretary Curry Statement as follows:

Balance for Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$371.02
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1912.....	538.40
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	3.88
Expended over percentage in 1911.....	.35
Total	\$963.65
Expense to Dec. 1, 1912.....	795.70

Balance on hand should be Dec. 1, 1912. \$167.95

Funds of Union -

Dec. 1, 1912—

In defunct 1st Nat. Bank.....\$39.04

In Bank of Topeka.....7.42

In possession Sec'y John Curry...17.43

Total

\$ 63.89

Deficiency of union Dec. 1, 1912.....\$104.06

Union 47, Quincy, Ill.

The books and accounts here are so nicely handled that to appreciate them they must be seen. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger correctly indexed and posted. Shows every member's standing not only in dues, but benefit drawn for fiscal year or anything that can appear in the accounts. Benefit cards and endorsed vouchers filed in the rotation in which the items are entered. Statement as follows:

Balance for May 1, 1909.....	\$ 432.18
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1912.....	6,301.62
Expended over percentage in 1909-10 and 1911	71.69

Total	\$6,805.49
Expense to Dec. 1, 1912.....	6,324.60

Balance on hand should be Dec. 1, 1912	\$ 480.89
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Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1912, in Ricker National Bank	\$450.64
In possession Sec.-Treas. Ph. Cornelius	13.69

Total	464.33
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Deficiency of union Dec. 1, 1912.....\$ 16.56
This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage during year 1911 and will be accounted for this month, as they have an assessment now being collected to cover the amount.

Union 183, Mendota,

The books and accounts here are at present in very fair order. Most all vouchers and benefit cards on file. Cash and stamp accounts at present correct; better than they have been. The new secretary also reports actual funds in his possession the last day of the month. On Dec. 2 \$55.00 was deposited in bank. The amount due to International Union on examination is several small errors in accounts of ex-Secretary Kindig. Statement as follows:

Balance for Feb. 1, 1908.....	\$ 394.83
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1912.....	2,504.85
Due to International Union on examination	4.64
Total	\$2,904.32
Expense to Dec. 1, 1912.....	2,711.17

Funds of union should be Dec. 1, 1912.....	\$ 193.15
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Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1912, in 1st Nat. Bank.....	\$125.00
In possession Sec.-Treas. Jno. W. Spitz	63.51

Total	188.51
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Deficiency of union Dec. 1, 1912.....\$ 4.64
As stated before, on Dec. 2, 1912, there was \$55.00 deposited in 1st National Bank.

Union 193, Jefferson City, Mo.

There are two new shops here that have brought men into this local that take an interest in union affairs. Looks like better times for Local 193. Cash and stamp accounts now correct. Benefit cards and original bills for expense now on file. Explained to the new secretary how to balance the accounts at the end of each month and how to balance every member's dues account with each credit given. Statement as follows:

International balance for Jan. 1, 1912.....	\$ 48.79
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1912.....	403.05
Due to International Union on examination	42.53

Total	\$494.37
Expense to Dec. 1, 1912.....	412.91

Balance should be Dec. 1, 1912.....	\$ 81.46
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Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1912, in 1st Nat. Bank.....	\$39.91
In possession Sec. Fleet Shepard.....	41.55

Total	81.46
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\$35.00 has been deposited in bank during December, which leaves in possession of new sec-

retary, A. J. Webster, at this date, Dec. 27, 1912, \$8.70.

Union 207, Carthage, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in very nice condition (the first time this could be said in years). Benefit cards and endorsed vouchers for expense on file. Ledger correctly posted. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Statement as follows:

Balance for Dec. 1, 1910.....	\$ 265.33
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1912.....	762.85

Total	\$1,127.68
Expense to Dec. 1, 1912.....	793.31

Balance for Dec. 1 should be.....	\$ 334.37
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Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1912, in Hancock County National Bank	\$302.00
In possession Sec. W. E. Traute.....	13.00

Total	315.00
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Deficiency of union Dec. 1, 1912.....	\$ 19.37
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Union 233, Sedalia, Mo.

The books and accounts here are in very nice condition. Cash and stamp accounts now correct. Benefit cards and vouchers on file. Ledger correctly posted and the secretary and treasurer's accounts balanced at the end of every month. The amount due on examination is a couple of small errors in money for 30c dues collected by an ex-secretary. Statement as follows:

Balance for Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$ 205.54
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1912.....	1,296.05
Expended over percentage in 1909.....	4.90
Due to International Union on examination	.90

Total	\$1,507.39
Expense to Dec. 1, 1912.....	1,405.40

Balance on hand should be Dec. 1, 1912	\$ 101.99
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Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1912, in Citizens' National Bank	\$90.01
In possession Treas. E. J. Donnelly	1.73
In possession Sec. Clyde M. Brown	9.35

Total	101.09
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Deficiency of union Dec. 1, 1912.....	\$.96
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Sections 76 and 77 are disregarded by Local 233, Sedalia. This is not the first notice of the neglect or disregard of plain instructions of the constitution. What do you want done to you to make you do business according to our laws?

Union 328, Creston, Iowa.

I hardly know how to describe the local conditions here. Ex-Secretary O'Loughlin and a couple more are right. Dues always paid—intend to do the right thing all the time—but the others, well, it is awful. There must be things done; it is folly to fool with them any longer. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file. Ledger correctly posted for what dues are paid. The accounts are correct so far as figures are concerned, but Section 175 does not interest the members here. It will in the future. Statement as follows:

Balance for May 1, 1910.....	\$294.15
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1912.....	388.49

Total	\$672.64
Expense to Dec. 1, 1912.....	535.35

Balance should be Dec. 1, 1912.....	\$137.29
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Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1912, in possession Treas. D. A. Wareham	\$ 2.99
Dec. 1, 1912, in possession Sec. L. C. Wareham	120.90

Total	123.89
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Deficiency of union Dec. 1, 1912.....	\$ 13.40
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This is deficiency of the union from last examination. No attempt to cover anything up—

simply report money, etc., just as it is. It not only is contrary to the constitution, but unreasonable for officers to hold money in this manner.

Union 409, Kewanee, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in very nice condition. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense all on file. Ledger nicely indexed and posted. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Statement as follows:

Balance for May 1, 1909.....\$ 107.30
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1912.....1,347.65
Expended over percentage in 1909-10
and 1911 4.74

Total\$1,459.69
Expense to Dec. 1, 1912.....1,409.70

Balance for Dec. 1, 1912, should be....\$ 49.99

Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1912, in Union Nat'l Bank..\$10.00
In possession Sec. Chris. Ennis.... 39.28

Total\$ 49.28

Deficiency of union Dec. 1, 1912.....\$.71

This is on account amount expended over percentage not yet replaced. Secretary Ennis deposited in bank on Dec. 2, 1912, \$20.00, shows money on hand reported just as it was, and is the way reports here are always made out.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR DECEMBER, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

2 Buffalo	200	83	Nashville	100
4 Cincinnati	100	179	Bangor	100
5 Rochester	200	182	Madison	100
11 St. Albans	50	186	Flint	200
20 Decatur	200	188	Seattle	100
21 Malboro	50	197	Warsaw	50
22 Detroit	100	200	Galesburg	50
26 South Norwalk	50	205	Battle Creek	100
28 Westfield	100	268	Escanaba	100
31 Connerville	50	278	London	100
33 Indianapolis	200	280	Owego	50
37 Ft. Wayne	200	290	Janesville	50
39 New Haven	200	297	Canton	50
46 Grand Rapids	200	323	Sheboygan	50
48 Toledo	200	354	Key West	100
49 Springfield	200	357	Vancouver	100
53 New Orleans	50	388	Utahdo	100
55 Hamilton	200	394	Sycamore	100
58 Montreal	200	407	Norwich	100
66 Lewiston	100	426	Hibbing	100
75 Columbus	50	480	Orlando	100
77 Minneapolis	200			

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

245	Salamanca	50	75	283	Geneva	100	\$1.00
149	Brooklyn	300	297	Canton			2.00
4	Cincinnati	100	302	Tecumseh			1.00
234	Salt Lake City	100	410	Centralla			.25
23	Springfield	100	102	Kansas City			1.00
76	Hannibal	100	115	Binghamton			1.00
366	Chelsea	100	130	Saginaw			.50
174	Joliet	100	41	Aurora			1.50
99	Ottawa	50	32	Louisville			1.50
89	Schenectady	50	115	Canton			.50
60	Keokuk	250	368	Port Huron			.50
7	Utica	100	3	Paterson			3.00
12	Oneida	50	79	Sandusky			.25
97	Brooklyn	800	222	Peru			.50
196	Grand Island	100	111	Des Moines			1.50
278	London	150	49	Springfield			3.50
66	Leavensworth	300	74	Poughkeepsle			3.00
306	Pueblo	75	15	Chicago			2.00
246	Salamanca	75	207	Carthage			1.00

STATIONERY.

456	Albia	1.75	66	Lewiston	3.50
48	Toledo	1.20	46	Grand Rapids	1.75
23	Springfield	1.75	310	Manistee	1.20
73	Alton	3.50	69	Three Rivers	1.75
358	Freemont	1.75	374	Key West	2.40
51	Holyoke	3.50	372	Marshfield	3.50
183	Mendota	3.50	448	Brainard	1.20
111	Des Moines	1.20	332	San Diego	3.50

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

318 Chattanooga	2.78
91 Allentown	1.79
8 Patterson	.80
428 Trenton	1.35
25 Milwaukee	11.50
381 Watertown	1.65
282 Bridgeport	1.00
260 Piqua	1.35
27 Toronto	4.74
J. A. B., St. Louis	2.50
174 Joliet	8.22
48 Toledo	3.65
309 Rothsville	.65
323 Sheboygan	1.30
7 Utica	1.00
316 McSherrytown	.68
135 Appleton	3.00
335 Hammond	1.75
35 Dayton	1.50
445 Billings	4.10
200 Galesburg	12.20
299 Middleton	11.06
6 Syracuse	.60
485 Augusta	6.90
228 San Francisco	7.25
497 Kankakee	2.30
186 Flint	.60
383 Chicago	5.75
272 Lansing	3.65
475 Fitchburg	1.25
329 Fond du Lac, label plate	1.00
355 Honesdale, label plate	1.00
27 Toronto, label cut	.80
336 Tampa, label cuts	1.85
153 Sioux Falls, label cut	.20
108 Lock Haven, label press	6.00
316 McSherrytown, label press	6.00
103 Ansonia, ink pad	.35
51 Holyoke, ink pad	.35
247 Blue Island, dates	.65
323 Sheboygan, dates	.44
25 Milwaukee, dates	.50
161 Denver, canceling stamp	.75
12 Oneida, canceling stamp	.75
21 Malboro, type	.37
7 Utica, duplicate charter	.50
383 Chicago, Spanish Cigarmakers' charter	5.00
Spring Valley, Cigarmakers' charter	5.00
480 Orlando, A. R. Smith, del. loan	15.00

Receipts for December.....\$5,244.11
Balance, December 1, 1912.....1,211.05

Total\$6,455.16

EXPENDITURES FOR DECEMBER.

Office rent	100.00
Salary to International President	120.00
Salary to clerks	420.00
Printing 2,915 blank cards membership	58.30
Printing 1,500 postals, Form 1	3.75
Printing 500 postals, reference amendments	1.75
Printing 550 circulars	4.30
Printing 2,200 voting blanks	21.50
Printing stationery for local unions	12.10
Printing 2,000 sheets 20c dues	24.00
Printing 3,000,000 labels and numbering	360.00
Printing November Journal	451.75
Cartoon for Journal	10.00
49% reams Journal paper	243.01
Rulling letter heads	5.50
J. E. Farrell, salary and expense as Organizer	175.00
W. V. Todd, salary and expense as Organizer	100.00
W. S. Best, salary and expense as Organizer	165.00
Phil. Wagaman, salary and expense as Organizer	100.00
E. E. Greenawalt, salary and expense as Organizer	50.00
P. R. Martinez, salary and expense as Organizer	123.37
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as Financier	225.00
A. Strasser, salary	50.00
Wm. McCabe, salary and expense to Hudson	7.75
J. Satterwhite, salary and expense to Norfolk	26.90

Samuel Gompers, expense as Delegate to A. F. of L.	71.16
T. F. Tracy, balance as Delegate to A. F. of L. convention.	18.50
Spanish translation	4.30
Storage on records and ballots.	22.00
Presses and seals for local unions.	18.90
1,000 clasp envelopes.	4.17
One ream wrapping paper.	6.67
One ream wax tissue paper.	1.70
1,000 large envelopes.	1.43
Postage on letters and cards.	57.50
Postage on Journals.	85.61
3,000 postals for Forms 1-3 and amendments	30.00
1,000 Red Cross seals.	10.00
Expressage on labels and supplies.	112.92
Electric light	1.84
Telephone service	8.30
Carting supplies to Chicago unions.	1.20
Expressage on package from Pittsburg.	.90
Expressage on package to Manchester.	.70
Exchange on checks.	2.25
Miscellaneous supplies	2.45
Three telegrams not prepaid.	1.75
Returned cash loan.	1,900.00

Expense for December.....\$5,173.33
Balance December 31.....1,281.53

Total\$6,455.16

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.)	
Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid numbers) in sets of five.	.32
Ink pads for label canceler (8x4% or 8x3%), duplicate	.35
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid	.50
1 300-page register, prepaid	.60
1 100-page register, prepaid	.40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/4 x 1 1/2 in.	.20
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 in.	.25
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1912, five years, prepaid	.40
*One cancelling stamp, complete, for due stamps	.75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamps, canceler, good for five years.	.15
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	2.00
300-page ledger or day book, charges "collect"	1.00
300-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "collect"	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.50
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	.50
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid	1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid	1.00

The above articles will ONLY be shipped when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50c in. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 25c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered 4-6 books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; trans-

fer cards; perm. with'l cards; 15-yr. with'l cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. certs.; O. of Wk. and loan receipt blanks; constitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; "financial sec." seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

State of Trade, Jan. 1, 1913.

GOOD		
27 Toronto	222 Peru	127 Mattoon
84 Chippewa Falls	281 Amsterdam	29 Denver
68 Albany	282 Sellersville	186 Hudson
107 Erie	240 Norfolk	147 Union Hill
122 Warren	247 Blue Island	157 Rockford
156 Suffield	257 Lancaster	158 Lafayette
236 Reading	272 Lansing	161 Milford
278 London	274 Pekin	162 Green Bay
411 Brockville	275 Aberdeen	63 Marysville
414 Winnipeg	282 Bridgeport	164 Ft. Collins
	283 Geneva	170 W. Palm B'ch
	298 Mannheim	173 Zanesville
	298 Glens Falls	178 Olney
	300 Michigan City	179 Bangor
	304 Racine	195 Frankfort
	307 Reno	196 Grand Island
	320 Athens	214 Bluffton
	321 New Britain	220 New Orleans
	323 Sheboygan	225 Los Angeles
	331 Crookston	239 Lyons
	335 Hammond	248 Salsamance
	338 Hurka	249 Findlay
	339 Kokomo	250 Bellville
	365 Havana	259 Bloomington
	378 Brandon	260 Piqua
	384 St. Augustine	263 Adrian
	392 Lakeland	267 Sunnyside
	395 Waterbury	270 Ft. Dodge
	397 Ionia	279 Plattsburg
	400 Red Wing	280 Owego
	407 Norwich	286 Wichita
	410 Centuria	287 Marinette
	415 Elkhardt	290 Janesville
	418 Norwalk	297 Canton
	417 Dunkirk	301 Akron
	419 Sallia	302 Tecumseh
	420 St. Thomas	310 Manistee
	421 Burlington	311 Auburn
	422 Berlin	315 St. Cloud
	427 Rahway	322 Joplin
	430 Capondale	330 Alpena
	448 Albuquerque	336 Tampa
	447 Kenosha	340 Traverse City
	454 Cedar Rapids	341 Neenah
	456 Albion	344 Atlanta
	468 Albion	351 Mankato
	477 Manitowoc	352 Brookville
	483 Gloverville	355 Honesdale
	497 Kankakee	359 Atchison
		366 Ann Arbor
		367 Ogden
		368 E. Huron
		372 Marshfield
		371 Watertown
		402 Quakertown
		404 Austin
		409 Kewanee
		424 Stratford
		433 Mobile
		435 Kenton
		436 Olyphant
		442 Cape Gir'deau
		444 Walla Walla
		446 Norristown
		452 Potosky
		457 Benton Harbor
		166 Easton
		176 Pontiac
		179 Wheeling
		182 Wausau
		185 Augusta
		186 N. W'minster
		187 Baker
		188 Middletown
		189 Iola
		191 Huron
		194 Fall River
		195 Marshalltown
DULL		
5 Rochester		
26 So. Norwalk		
86 Topeka		
43 Urbana		
44 St. Louis		
52 Elmira		
53 Evansville		
58 Leavenworth		
71 Elgin		
74 Poughkeepsie		
75 Hannibal		
79 Hornell		
82 Meadville		
86 Mansfield		
92 Worcester		
93 Omaha		
94 Pawtucket		
97 Boston		
98 St. Paul		
102 Kansas City		
108 Lock Haven		
118 Canton		
124 Watertown		

DETAILED VOTE ON AMENDMENTS.

We publish herewith the detailed vote of local unions upon the amendments to the Constitution where the voting was close, and which involves the expenditure of money; also on the amendment to Section 146 reference extending the time on death benefits.

The amendments are numbered by section and by the amendment number on the circular containing the convention amendments. They are as follows:

Amendment to Section 12 (amendment No. 10), reference making the International President by virtue of his office a delegate to the American Federation of Labor; to Section 45 (amendment No. 19), relating to the increase in the President's salary; to Section 54 (amendment No. 21), relating to the increase in the number of organizers; to Section 55 (amendment No. 25), increasing the salaries of the organizers; to Section 64 (amendment No. 32), known as Class A, creating a half-dues and half-benefits class; to Section 64 (amendment No. 33), striking the optional clause reference bunch breakers and rollers out of the constitution; to Section 94 (amendment No. 57), reference agents and arbitrators; to Section 145 (amendment No. 73), changing the phraseology of the first section of the death benefit law; to Section 146 (amendment No. 74), to strike out five years, ten years and fifteen years and insert eight years, fifteen years and twenty years, concerning the time on death benefit.

	Sec.12. No.10.	Sec.45. No.19.	Sec.54. No.21.	Sec.55. No.25.	Sec.64. No.32.	Sec.64. No.33.	Sec.94. No.57.	Sec.145. No.73.	Sec.146. No.74.
	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.
1. Baltimore	44 ..	15 27	47 ..	47 ..	31 10	47 ..	41 ..	41 ..	3 38
2. Buffalo	51 ..	51 ..	51 ..	47 ..	42 ..	42 ..	42 ..	42 ..	42 ..
3. Paterson	8 16	6 6	.. 11	.. 12	11 1	.. 12	.. 12	.. 12	.. 9
4. Cincinnati	8 86	6 45	3 47	2 48	46 3	1 47	45 ..	38 ..	40 3
5. Rochester	25 1	28 2	28 2	27 3	27 3	.. 30	29 ..	30 1	23 3
6. Syracuse	29 ..	32 5	27 ..	24 1	.. 25	.. 29	.. 24	.. 1	23
7. Utica	28 ..	32 ..	21 8	38 ..	32 1	1 31	31 ..	31 ..	81
8. Hoboken	.. 23	2 23	5 21	.. 25	5 22	5 22	33 ..	33 ..	35
9. Troy	13 24	13 21	8 23	19 8	29 4	6 25	43 ..	44 ..	38 5
10. Providence	30 ..	24 ..	19 3	23 ..	1 27	1 27	16 ..	14 1	15
11. St. Albans	.. 11	.. 11	.. 11	.. 11	.. 11	.. 11	.. 11	.. 11	.. 2
13. New York	30 ..	22 ..	28 ..	25 ..	27 ..	33 ..	26 2	14 6	20 2
14. Chicago	133	68 65	94 37	84 51	81 51	136 120	260 1	93 175	..
15. Chicago	.. 26	1 29	.. 31	.. 31	4 23	18 3	25 1	26 ..	26
16. Binghamton	29 ..	10 19	7 22	7 22	.. 29	29 26	3 24	2 ..	26
17. Cleveland	49 ..	19 3	56 ..	56 ..	7 49	7 49	31 ..	29 ..	12 14
18. Brattleboro	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	.. 10	.. 10	6 4	6 4	6 4
19. Sault Ste. Marie	10 ..	10 ..	10 ..	10 ..	10 ..	10 ..	10 ..	10 ..	10 ..
20. Decatur	11 6	2 16	17 1	1 17	2 14	5 11	17 ..	17 ..	17
21. Marlboro	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	7
22. Detroit	26 178	.. 220	.. 221	2 223	.. 229	229 ..	230 ..	227 3	227 3
23. Springfield	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	9 ..	9 ..	9 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8
24. Muskegon	12 ..	12 ..	9 3	10 2	12 ..	12 16	16 ..	16 ..	12 7
25. Milwaukee	4 21	6 25	1 23	6 23	20 6	16 2	15 ..	23 ..	14
26. South Norwalk	8 ..	10 2	11 ..	12 1	8 2	8 2	11 ..	9 2	9 2
27. Toronto	80 ..	80 ..	80 ..	81 ..	94 7	22 29	1 30	31 ..	..
28. Westfield	16 5	8 20	7 20	29 1	3 28	3 28	16 ..	16 ..	10 6
30. Moberly	3 ..	3 ..	3 ..	3 ..	3 ..	3 ..	3 ..	3 ..	3 ..
31. Connorsville	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..
32. Louisville	32 ..	4 27	27 ..	26 4	7 21	27 32	32 ..	32 ..	13 15
33. Indianapolis	55 5	61 6	14 17	33 4	46 8	51 37	18 ..	9 21	..
34. Chippewa Falls	9 ..	9 ..	9 ..	9 ..	9 ..	9 ..	9 ..	9 ..	13
35. Dayton	28 ..	20 ..	22 1	21 ..	24 ..	20 ..	20 ..	24 ..	3 22
36. Topeka	8 ..	6 1	8 ..	8 ..	1 6	1 6	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..
37. Fort Wayne	17 18	6 20	32 4	26 ..	90 ..	90 25	20 2	.. 91	..
38. Springfield	28 ..	29 ..	31 ..	32 ..	32 1	33 ..	35 ..	35 ..	5 21
39. New Haven	34 128	181 140	81 138	24 4	9 304	6 293	268 ..	210 ..	194 13
40. Biddeford	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..
41. Aurora	11 7	6 14	.. 20	15 4	.. 11	11 13	13 ..	13 ..	11 1
42. Hartford	9 33	7 28	1 38	30 9	12 35	44 ..	52 ..	42 2	49 ..
43. Urbana	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..
44. St. Louis	25 95	51 70	73 1	66 ..	61 1	6 55	34 ..	38 ..	41 ..
45. Springfield	20 ..	11 11	.. 22	11 ..	10 6	11 4	17 ..	18 ..	6 10
46. Grand Rapids	53 7	2 58	.. 60	1 14	.. 16	.. 16	15 ..	14 7	6 9
47. Quincy	29 2	22 4	31 ..	25 5	.. 30	30 26	26 1	6 19	..
49. Springfield	2 48	38 92	9 124	95 39	117 20	2 140	54 ..	29 ..	7 22
50. Terre Haute	.. 12	.. 12	.. 12	.. 12	.. 12	.. 12	.. 12	.. 12	.. 12
51. Holyoke	33 ..	36 ..	36 ..	36 ..	36 ..	36 14	16 ..	16 ..	17
52. Elmira	16 ..	14 2	16 ..	16 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..
53. New Orleans	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..
54. Evansville	64 ..	13 51	64 ..	5 59	1 63	1 63	64 ..	64 ..	64 ..
55. Hamilton	112 ..	63 11	112 ..	112 ..	22 1	112 44	44 ..	44 ..	11 27
56. Leavenworth	11 ..	.. 11	.. 11	.. 11	.. 11	.. 11	.. 11	.. 11	.. 11
57. Champaign	7 ..	5 2	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..
58. Montreal	27 12	24 21	20 5	41 ..	3 43	.. 37	25 ..	22 3	42 ..
60. Keokuk	19 ..	19 ..	19 ..	19 ..	18 ..	18 17	16 ..	16 ..	17 2
61. La Crosse	21 ..	21 ..	1 16	21 ..	21 ..	21 ..	22 ..	22 ..	22 8
62. Richmond	9 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..
63. Corry	14 ..	6 8	12 2	12 2	14 ..	14 ..	11 3	14 ..	14 ..
64. Lebanon	21 ..	21 ..	21 ..	21 ..	21 ..	21 ..	21 ..	21 ..	21 ..
65. Lynn	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..
66. Lewiston	22 ..	21 1	22 ..	2 20	18 4	.. 22	22 ..	22 ..	22 ..

	Sec.12. No.10. Yes.No.	Sec.45. No.19. Yes.No.	Sec.54. No.21. Yes.No.	Sec.55. No.25. Yes.No.	Sec.64. No.32. Yes.No.	Sec.64. No.33. Yes.No.	Sec.94. No.57. Yes.No.	Sec.145. No.73. Yes.No.	Sec.146. No.74. Yes.No.
67. Grand Haven.....	9	9	9	9	6	9	9	9	4
68. Albany.....	29 3	20 7	8 11	8 19	3 22	28	15	20	6 19
69. Three Rivers.....	7	7	1 6	1 6	7	7	5	5	4 1
70. Winona.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
71. Elgin.....	8	9	9	8 1	9	5 4	9	9	1 8
72. Burlington.....	35	28	31	30	12 1	12 1	13	13	13
73. Alton.....	8 1	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
74. Poughkeepsie.....	22 1	6 17	23 1	5 14	4 17	4 17	22 2	24	21 2
75. Columbus.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
76. Hannibal.....	16	15 1	7 9	7 9	15	16	13	15	16
77. Minneapolis.....	56	56	55	56	56	40	38	38	38
78. Hornell.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
79. Sandusky.....	11	1 11	12	1 11	12	12	11	10	10
80. Danville.....	13	13	13	13	5 8	13	12	13	3 10
81. Peekskill.....	11	4 8	3 6	3 7	10 4	11	13	12	12
82. Meadville.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
83. Nashville.....	12	12	11	9 2	12	12	11	12	7
84. Saugerties.....	12	8 4	3 9	1 11	2 8	13	12	12	12
85. Eau Claire.....	18	18	18	18	16	16	19	17	6 11
86. Mansfield.....	15	15	15	15	7 8	7 8	15	15	15
87. Brooklyn.....	62 1	29 26	61	61 1	61	30 32	29	29	29
88. Dubuque.....	19	18	18	18	6 12	6 12	17	17	16 1
89. Schenectady.....	11	11	11	11	11 4	7	11	11	11
90. New York.....	241	15 233	12 265	31 237	85 166	124 119	230	175 8	163 53
91. Allentown.....	9	8 6	3 6	9	7 2	7 2	9	9	1 8
92. Worcester.....	1 11	10 4	10 7	16	18	19	11	15	1 15
93. Omaha.....	1 14	15	15	15	14 1	14 1	7	15	10 5
94. Pawtucket.....	10	4	11	11	6 16	16	7	8	9
95. St. Joseph.....	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
96. Akron.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
97. Boston.....	7 43	30 26	37 6	8	35	57 515	23	13	16
98. St. Paul.....	26	26	26	26	45 3	48	23 1	13	16
99. Ottawa.....	9	7 3	10	6 4	10	10	10	10	9 1
100. Edgerton.....	14	14	14	13 9	5 10	4 13	14	14	14
101. Kansas City.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	8 6
102. Ansonia.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
103. Pottsville.....	8	8	4 4	5 3	8 1	8 1	9	8	10
104. Mayaville.....	23	23	23	23	22 1	23	23	23	17 6
105. Ogdenburg.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	11	11	1 9
106. Erie.....	10	8 7	3 7	4 8	1 14	2 6	10	4	5 6
107. Lock Haven.....	5 8	8	8	8	8	8	7 1	6 2	11
108. Aberdeen.....	11	11	10 1	11	11	11	11	11	11
109. Washington.....	11	9	10	9	3 6	9	9	9	7 5
110. Des Moines.....	3 21	7 19	23 3	5 17	23	23	20	21	7 25
111. Oneonta.....	12 14	12 14	12 14	12 14	10 15	1 24	19	7 14	7 14
112. Tacoma.....	28	19	18 6	6 15	4 13	3 13	18	15	10 12
113. Jacksonville.....	14	10 7	10 2	11 5	8	8	15	15	15
114. Canton.....	7	2 5	7	7	7	7	6	6	6
115. Cortland.....	12	12	12	12	2 10	2 10	14	17	17
116. Fine Bluff.....	6	5 6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
117. Peoria.....	36	2	29	30	30	14 24	48	64	43 1
118. San Juan.....	70	80	80	80	70 9	64 9	80	80	1 79
119. Muscatine.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	3 10
120. Ithaca.....	24	5 11	20	20	14 6	20	19	18	1 19
121. Warren.....	47	8 39	7 40	12 35	47	10 37	33	34	19 15
122. Hamilton.....	15	8 6	3 12	3 12	15	15	8	9	4 5
123. Watertown.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
124. Norwich.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
125. Ephrata.....	13 8	6 15	6 15	6 15	8 14	11 9	9	8 1	2 7
126. Mattoon.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
127. El Paso.....	19	19	19	19	19	19	17	17	17
128. Denver.....	4 19	10 35	4 25	14 12	25 1	23 1	12	13	10 5
129. Saginaw.....	29 1	24 4	31	29 1	30	27	41	48	41
130. Jersey City.....	13 8	3	11	7 4	11	11	11	11	12
131. Brooklyn.....	62 1	45	37 8	34 7	45 7	8 39	49	36	5 36
132. Richmond.....	6 1	7	9	6	6	5 1	7	5 1	4 1
133. La Porte.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9 1	6 4
134. Appleton.....	17	18	18	12 7	22	22	22	22	22 6
135. Hudson.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
136. Massillon.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
137. Newark.....	61	26 40	46 11	67 9	7 268	3 268	69	50	2 240
138. Long Hill.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
139. St. Catharines.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	12 8
140. New York.....	138 61	59 125	5 214	28 191	168 37	168 37	143	111 34	71 78
141. Lockport.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
142. Lincoln.....	25	17 8	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
143. New York.....	67 54	96 64	27 72	95 13	77 99	128	98	3	23 128
144. Williamsport.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
145. New Brunswick.....	22	15 8	23	12 8	8 14	23	23	23	15 8
146. Union Hill.....	83	1 81	91	82 8	47 43	48 41	91	89	2 91
147. Brooklyn.....	81	94	78	3 15	30 37	9 65	94	55 15	94
148. Sioux City.....	14 1	15 1	14 2	5 9	16 16	7	7	10	10
149. Youngstown.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
150. Sioux Falls.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
151. Lincoln.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	13	2 12
152. Mt. Pleasant.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
153. Sufield.....	14	7 5	12 1	12 1	13 13	13 10	2	11 1	8 5
154. Rockford.....	4 2	6	3 3	4 2	2 4	6	6	6	6
155. Lafayette.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

	Sec.12. No.10. Yes.No.	Sec.45. No.19. Yes.No.	Sec.54. No.21. Yes.No.	Sec.55. No.25. Yes.No.	Sec.64. No.32. Yes.No.	Sec.64. No.33. Yes.No.	Sec.94. No.57. Yes.No.	Sec.145. No.73. Yes.No.	Sec.146. No.74. Yes.No.
259. Bloomington	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
260. Piqua	5	5	5	5	3	2	5	5	5
261. Knoxville	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
262. Dallas	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
263. Adrian	4	4	4	4	1	3	4	3	4
264. Rutland	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
265. Waverly	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
266. Memphis	12	5	3	15	3	12	13	17	11
267. Summerytown	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
268. Escanaba	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8
269. Nashua	12	12	12	12	1	6	8	12	1
270. Ft. Dodge	2	6	2	5	2	5	2	5	2
271. Rochester	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9
272. Lansing	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
273. Rockland	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	4	4
274. Pekin	18	1	2	16	3	14	14	4	11
275. Aberdeen	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
276. Plattsmouth	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
277. Oakaloosa	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
278. Londoh	20	18	2	20	20	37	37	23	16
279. Plattsburg	13	3	12	1	9	4	12	13	13
280. Owego	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
281. St. Louis	13	8	3	13	12	13	13	10	13
282. Bridgeport	19	1	8	12	3	17	5	15	21
283. Geneva	9	8	8	8	8	7	5	7	8
285. Ft. Worth	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
286. Wichita	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
287. Marinette	7	8	10	10	10	9	9	9	9
288. Manheim	10	10	2	8	10	10	10	10	10
289. Miami	16	1	11	12	1	11	7	5	11
290. Janesville	18	18	8	5	18	3	17	20	13
291. San Jose	17	17	17	17	6	4	17	17	17
292. Brooklyn	5	4	2	7	6	3	5	3	8
293. Ft. Smith	15	2	10	9	6	7	11	9	1
294. Duluth	22	11	6	22	17	2	11	2	22
295. Scranton	12	2	10	12	2	10	2	10	12
296. Wilmington	12	1	10	8	2	5	5	6	13
297. Canton	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
298. Glens Falls	13	14	1	14	9	11	11	12	12
299. Middleton	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
300. Michigan City	35	35	3	31	2	32	34	1	34
301. Akron	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
302. Tecumseh	8	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	8
303. Perkasie	18	14	4	17	15	2	14	4	11
304. Racine	21	19	2	14	1	12	1	10	13
305. Fuenbho	13	13	12	1	12	1	5	5	11
306. Reno	5	5	4	1	5	5	5	5	5
307. Muncie	6	1	7	6	1	6	1	6	1
308. Rothsville	10	7	10	10	9	9	9	8	8
309. Manistee	12	11	1	12	12	12	12	12	12
310. Auburn	15	2	8	15	15	1	19	14	14
311. Livingston	10	2	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
312. Lima	11	11	1	11	10	1	11	11	11
313. Jackson	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
314. St. Cloud	7	4	3	7	7	7	7	7	7
315. McSherryston	16	7	24	6	20	2	25	15	11
317. Wilkesbarre	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
318. Chattanooga	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
320. Athens	11	9	2	11	11	1	10	1	10
321. New Britain	16	16	2	14	16	16	14	12	11
322. Joplin	6	28	6	6	6	6	6	5	5
323. Sheboygan	6	20	3	18	28	1	27	28	28
324. Gloucester	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
325. Spokane	13	3	10	13	13	13	13	13	13
326. Taunton	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
327. Coxsackie	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
328. Creston	6	1	3	1	5	5	2	4	6
329. Fond du Lac	16	18	1	19	17	2	17	2	20
330. Alpena	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
331. Crookston	7	1	7	8	7	2	6	9	9
332. San Diego	15	12	11	7	6	14	8	4	14
333. San Lorenzo	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	21	21
334. Saratoga	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
335. Hammond	14	8	5	1	13	14	2	12	13
336. Tampa	41	2	35	41	6	3	40	47	46
337. Key West	69	6	71	4	69	6	75	75	70
339. Kokomo	7	6	1	7	7	7	7	7	7
340. Traverse City	16	1	14	14	12	10	2	12	11
341. Neenah	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
342. Pataavia	7	7	7	7	6	1	7	7	9
344. Atlanta	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
345. Kansas City	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
347. Fargo	6	6	6	6	6	2	5	5	7
348. Cornfing	10	10	10	10	10	8	2	9	1
350. Manati	9	3	5	10	1	9	10	10	11
351. Manakto	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
352. Brookville	7	7	7	7	7	2	4	4	6
353. Louisiana	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

	Sec.12. No.10. Yes.No.	Sec.45. No.19. Yes.No.	Sec.54. No.21. Yes.No.	Sec.55. No.25. Yes.No.	Sec.64. No.32. Yes.No.	Sec.64. No.33. Yes.No.	Sec.94. No.57. Yes.No.	Sec.145. No.73. Yes.No.	Sec.146. No.74. Yes.No.
354. Key West	26	26	26	26	23	26	32	20	20
356. Palatka	.. 10	.. 10	.. 10	.. 10	.. 10	.. 7	.. 10	.. 11	.. 11
357. Vaucouver	.. 20	9 11	19 1	20 ..	.. 20	.. 20	21 ..	.. 21	.. 21
358. Fremont	12 ..	4 7	11 ..	11 ..	.. 11	.. 11	10 ..	10 ..	.. 10
359. Atchison	5 ..	6 ..	.. 6	.. 6	6 ..	6 ..	5 ..	5 ..	.. 5
360. Delaware	7 ..	.. 7	.. 7	.. 7	7 ..	.. 7	.. 7	.. 7	.. 7
362. Great Falls	5 ..	7 ..	7 ..	.. 7	3 4	3 4	7 ..	7 ..	.. 7
363. Waukesha	5 ..	3 2	2 3	2 3	2 3	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	.. 5
365. Havana	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..
367. Ogden	22 ..	24 ..	24 ..	24 ..	24 ..	24 ..	16 ..	21 ..	15 7
368. Port Huren	18 ..	18 ..	18 ..	18 ..	18 ..	18 ..	18 ..	18 ..	18 ..
370. Jamestown	10 ..	3 6	3 7	10 ..	.. 7	.. 7	7 ..	7 ..	.. 7
371. Barre	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	.. 6	6 ..	6 ..	.. 6
372. Marshfield	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	.. 7	7 ..	7 ..	.. 7
373. Sherbrooke	40 ..	5 35	22 18	38 2	12 28	40 ..	18 22	32 8	34 6
375. Anaconda	14 ..	14 ..	14 ..	14 ..	14 ..	.. 14	14 ..	14 ..	.. 14
376. Utuado	44 1	48 5	47 4	46 2	48 ..	48 ..	47 ..	47 ..	.. 54
378. Brandon	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	.. 6	6 ..	6 ..	.. 6
379. Rochester	18 ..	10 8	12 8	15 3	15 ..	15 ..	18 ..	20 ..	13 7
380. Wallace	6 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 6
381. Watertown	15 1	.. 16	16 10	6 ..	.. 16	.. 16	16 ..	25 ..	7 18
382. Rushville	10 ..	9 1	8 2	7 2	.. 8	.. 8	8 ..	8 ..	.. 8
384. St. Augustine	42 ..	.. 42	.. 42	.. 42	.. 42	.. 42	42 ..	42 ..	.. 42
386. Clales	21 ..	21 ..	21 ..	21 ..	21 ..	21 ..	21 ..	21 ..	.. 21
387. Yankton	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	.. 7	.. 7	.. 7	8 ..	8 ..	.. 8
388. Utuado	7 ..	.. 7	7 ..	.. 7	.. 7	.. 7	7 ..	7 ..	.. 7
392. Lakeland	9 ..	8 1	.. 9	8 1	9 ..	.. 9	9 ..	11 ..	.. 9
393. Cadillac	7 ..	.. 7	4 3	.. 7	.. 7	.. 7	5 ..	5 ..	.. 5
394. Sycamore	15 ..	11 ..	11 ..	11 ..	.. 12	.. 11	9 ..	8 ..	.. 6
395. Waterbury	18 ..	18 ..	19 ..	19 ..	2 17	2 17	16 ..	16 ..	.. 16
396. Northampton	13 ..	13 ..	13 ..	13 ..	.. 13	.. 13	13 ..	13 ..	.. 13
397. Ionia	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	.. 12	.. 12	12 ..	12 ..	.. 11
398. Stamford	8 ..	6 4	10 ..	9 1	1 9	1 9	10 ..	10 ..	.. 10
399. Vincennes	.. 7	.. 7	.. 7	.. 7	.. 7	.. 7	7 ..	7 ..	.. 7
400. Red Wing	.. 9	.. 9	2 7	5 4	3 4	5 2	7 ..	7 ..	.. 7
402. Quakertown	17 ..	6 7	36 2	20 ..	38 ..	31 3	12 ..	13 ..	10 2
403. Ishpeming	16 ..	16 ..	16 ..	16 ..	.. 16	.. 16	16 ..	13 3	13 3
405. Birmingham	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	.. 7	.. 7	7 ..	7 ..	.. 7
406. Crawfordsville	.. 6	.. 6	.. 6	.. 6	.. 6	.. 6	7 ..	7 ..	.. 3
407. Norwich	30 ..	19 11	1 29	10 20	30 ..	30 ..	30 ..	30 ..	.. 30
408. Houghton	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	.. 5	.. 5	5 ..	5 ..	.. 5
409. Kewanee	7 ..	.. 7	.. 7	.. 7	.. 7	.. 7	7 ..	7 ..	.. 7
410. Centralia	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 1	7 3	9 1	9 1	9 1	.. 9
411. Brookville	.. 8	.. 8	.. 8	.. 8	.. 8	.. 8	8 ..	8 ..	.. 8
412. Newport News	1 7	.. 8	..						

	Sec.12. No.10.	Sec.45. No.19.	Sec.54. No.21.	Sec.55. No.25.	Sec.64. No.32.	Sec.64. No.33.	Sec.94. No.57.	Sec.145. No.73.	Sec.146. No.74.
	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.
466. Easton	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..
467. Arcelbo	28 ..	8 32	13 3	1 29	39 ..	40 ..	23 ..	29 ..	40 ..
468. Albion	10 ..	10 ..	10 ..	10 ..	10 ..	5 5	10 ..	10 ..	10 ..
469. Bakersfield	12 3	9 12	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 12	12 ..	12 ..	1 11
470. Portland	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..
471. Macon	14 ..	14 ..	14 ..	14 ..	1 13	14 ..	14 ..	14 ..	1 13
472. Juncos	34 11	42 3	30 15	25 20	40 5	45 ..	45 ..	50 ..	50 ..
473. Calgary	6 1	10 ..	10 ..	10 ..	9 1	10 ..	10 ..	10 ..	10 ..
475. Fitchburg	17 ..	17 ..	17 ..	17 ..	17 ..	17 ..	17 ..	17 ..	17 ..
476. Pontiac	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..
477. Manitowoc	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..
478. La Grange	3 ..	3 ..	3 ..	3 ..	3 ..	3 ..	3 ..	3 ..	3 ..
479. Wheeling	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..
481. Bayamon	140 5	10 150	137 15	136 5	149 15	140 14	130 5	160 10	5 140
482. Wausau	28 ..	28 ..	28 ..	28 ..	26 2	20 8	28 ..	28 ..	3 32
483. Gloversville	13 ..	5 6	13 ..	13 ..	13 ..	13 13	13 ..	13 ..	12 1
484. Meriden	15 ..	13 ..	11 ..	12 ..	6 6	15 15	11 ..	11 ..	8 2
485. Augusta	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..
486. New Westminster	10 1	11 ..	11 ..	11 ..	11 ..	11 9	9 ..	9 ..	4 5
487. Baker	10 3	13 ..	7 6	10 1	2 11	9 4	13 ..	7 ..	2 5
488. Middletown	16 ..	16 ..	1 15	16 ..	16 ..	16 16	16 ..	16 ..	16 ..
489. Iola	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..
490. Fairfield	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..	7 ..
491. Huron	1 11	2 12	3 11	1 13	14 ..	4 10	6 5	6 3	1 9
492. Colorado Springs	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..
494. Fall River	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..
495. Marshalltown	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..
496. Waterloo	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	3 5	3 5	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..
497. Kankakee	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..	6 ..
498. Everett	14 ..	14 ..	14 ..	14 ..	14 ..	14 ..	14 ..	14 ..	14 ..
499. Trinidad	6 5	3 11	14 ..	12 2	14 ..	14 ..	14 ..	14 ..	8 4
500. Tampa	230 16	217 28	215 ..	101 189	11 283	119 ..	320 ..	2 327	3 326
Total	6771 2853	5535 4329	6197 3427	5677 3222	4574 5535	4106 5565	3459 209	7080 1080	3670 5100

The following returns were received after the time limit had expired and could not be counted. However, they would not have changed the result:

	Sec.12. No.10.	Sec.45. No.19.	Sec.54. No.21.	Sec.55. No.25.	Sec.64. No.32.	Sec.64. No.33.	Sec.94. No.57.	Sec.145. No.73.	Sec.146. No.74.
	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.	Yes.No.
12. Oneida	93 ..	19 93	55 22	25 69	84 15	158 ..	65 ..	72 1	7 95
45. Toledo	1 23	21 ..	1 21	22 ..	2 19	25 24	16 ..	16 ..	16 ..
147. Union Hill	23 ..	23 ..	5 18	3 20	22 ..	22 25	25 ..	25 ..	24 ..
184. Bay City	20 ..	20 ..	20 ..	20 ..	20 ..	20 ..	20 ..	20 ..	16 6
190. Gurabo	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..
196. Grand Island	13 ..	13 ..	13 ..	13 ..	13 ..	13 13	13 ..	13 ..	10 3
201. Rock Island	23 3	10 16	26 ..	11 15	26 ..	26 9	10 ..	10 ..	10 ..
215. Logansport	12 ..	5 7	12 ..	6 6	12 ..	12 12	12 ..	12 ..	12 ..
234. Guttenberg	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..	5 ..
404. Austine	9 ..	9 ..	9 ..	9 ..	9 ..	9 ..	9 ..	9 ..	9 ..
438. Marion	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..	8 ..
464. Pensacola	199 39	104 150	146 74	137 123	133 130	47 279	208 ..	216 1	51 195

349. St. John—Voted "yes" without specifying the number of votes.
413. Calumet—Voted a blank ballot.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 110 Washington, D. C., to fine Frank Harper, 98609; Frank Riley, 108285, and James A. Williams, 5079, for working in the Otterfinger shop, but reduced the fines from \$200 each to \$100 each. Following is the vote: Affirmative—4; Negative—1. One member approved \$100 fines and one member approved \$50 fines.

Approved the application of 33 Indianapolis to fine Henry Greenwald, 20207, for selling union labeled cigars for \$15 per thousand, but reduced the fine from \$250 to \$100. Following is the vote: Affirmative—3; three members favored \$100 fine; one member favored \$25 fine and \$100 deposit if first offense, and \$50 fine and \$100 deposit if second offense; and one member voted in accordance with Section 158.

Approved the application of 1 Baltimore to fine Wm. Faber \$50 for taking a job in a strike shop. Following is the vote: Affirmative—7; negative—0.

Approved the application of 146 New Brunswick to fine L. Kalman, 20251, \$25 for scabbing.

Following is the vote: Affirmative—6; negative—0.

Approved the application of 83 Nashville, Tenn., to fine Mike Danaher, 17156, \$25 for allowing himself to be suspended, and leaving board bill and conduct unbecoming a gentleman. Following is the vote: Affirmative—6; negative—0.

Fines of \$10 or Less.

Mr. E. W. Schilling was fined \$10 by 158 Lafayette for employing a scab painter to paint his place of business.

Union 83 Nashville, Tenn., fined August Jungell, 1724, and N. Birnwald, 83958, each \$10 for allowing themselves to be suspended. Union 77 Minneapolis, Minn., fined F. A. Stromguise, 22867, \$5 for allowing himself to be suspended. Union 466 Easton, Pa., fined Albert Miner, 20674, \$5 for allowing himself to be suspended.

Note—Mr. J. F. Tyrell, 35905, announces to his friends that he is not the J. C. Tyrell fined at 118, Feoria, as published in the December, 1912, Journal.

Union 471, Americus, Ga., fined the following members each \$5 for allowing themselves to be suspended: Theopas Swain (124766) and Albert L. Fowler (27614).

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

The total aggregate vote upon each amendment adopted by the Baltimore Convention and submitted to popular vote, is as follows:

No. of Amdt.	To—	No. votes For. Ag'nst.
1.	Section 1.....	8,513 212
2.	Section 2.....	8,769 331
3.	Section 2.....	7,639 1,145
4.	Section 2.....	7,790 963
5.	Section 2.....	8,068 681
6.	Section 3.....	8,130 1,175
7.	Section 6.....	6,673 2,223
8.	Section 6.....	6,173 2,356
9.	Section 10.....	8,230 525
10.	Section 12.....	6,771 2,552
11.	Section 12.....	6,836 1,901
12.	Section 17.....	8,323 396
13.	Section 23.....	7,916 511
14.	Section 37.....	7,965 729
15.	Section 39.....	6,413 2,224
16.	Section 40.....	8,110 510
17.	Section 42.....	8,245 398
18.	Section 44.....	9,107 396
19.	Section 45.....	5,535 4,329
20.	Section 47.....	8,274 353
21.	Section 54.....	6,197 3,427
22.	Section 54.....	5,946 3,013
23.	Section 54.....	6,626 2,385
24.	Section 54.....	6,531 2,353
25.	Section 55.....	5,568 3,222
26.	Section 55.....	5,464 3,089
27.	Section 56.....	7,966 427
28.	Section 57.....	7,740 356
29.	Section 58.....	7,645 799
30.	Section 61.....	6,556 1,774
31.	Section 63.....	7,741 597
32.	Section 64.....	4,574 5,535
33.	Section 64.....	4,106 5,565
34.	Section 64.....	5,822 2,817
35.	Section 66.....	7,345 392
36.	Section 67.....	7,404 842
37.	Section 67.....	6,674 1,066
38.	Section 67.....	6,849 1,050
39.	Section 67.....	7,308 586
40.	Section 69.....	6,454 2,620
41.	Section 69.....	6,173 1,779
42.	Section 69.....	6,532 1,335
43.	Section 69.....	6,967 783
44.	Section 70.....	8,150 382
45.	Section 71.....	8,034 252
46.	Section 73.....	7,738 255
47.	Section 76.....	8,202 263
48.	Section 77.....	6,633 1,411
49.	Section 79.....	7,513 600
50.	Section 79.....	7,144 551
51.	Section 79.....	7,282 655
52.	Section 79.....	7,100 956
53.	Section 81.....	7,959 761
54.	Section 83.....	8,263 284
55.	Section 83.....	7,653 231
56.	Section 92.....	7,970 368
57.	Section 94.....	8,459 209
58.	Section 94.....	7,775 224
59.	Section 94.....	7,785 176
60.	Section 101.....	5,887 2,071
61.	Section 101.....	6,913 2,023
62.	Section 104.....	8,295 254
63.	Section 106.....	7,406 552
64.	Section 110.....	7,494 263
65.	Section 114.....	8,064 192
66.	Section 114.....	7,450 258
67.	Section 115.....	7,715 139
68.	Section 135.....	8,298 153
69.	Section 137.....	8,084 184
70.	Section 140.....	7,638 210
71.	Section 140.....	7,549 210
72.	Section 144.....	8,117 235
73.	Section 145.....	7,080 1,080
74.	Section 148.....	3,670 5,100
75.	Section 148.....	4,592 3,899
76.	Section 148.....	6,831 1,448
77.	Section 148.....	6,975 1,296
78.	Section 148.....	6,942 1,268
79.	Section 148.....	6,958 1,211
80.	Section 148.....	6,813 1,278
81.	Section 148.....	6,790 1,341
82.	Section 148.....	6,718 1,736
83.	Section 147.....	7,502 304
84.	Section 148.....	8,032 174

No. of Amdt.	To—	No. votes For. Ag'nst.
85.	Section 156.....	7,220 1,236
86.	Section 156.....	7,047 964
87.	Section 156.....	7,580 448
88.	Section 157.....	5,321 3,262
89.	Section 159.....	8,028 468
90.	Section 160.....	8,166 340
91.	Section 161.....	7,759 364
92.	Section 161.....	7,364 650
93.	Section 162.....	8,059 307
94.	Section 165.....	7,708 227
95.	Section 177.....	7,210 1,228
96.	Section 179.....	7,601 730
97.	Section 187.....	8,040 180
98.	Section 198.....	8,118 182
99.	Section 203.....	7,966 238
100.	Section 213.....	7,665 551
101.	Section 214.....	7,834 267
102.	Section 217.....	8,081 218
103.	Section 220.....	8,083 302
104.	Section 222.....	7,772 179
105.	Section 225.....	7,031 1,238
106.	Section 227.....	7,893 213

In addition to the foregoing aggregate vote we publish elsewhere in this issue the detailed vote of local unions on nine of the amendments, some of which involve the expenditure of money, and others such as the Class A plan, and the extension of time in the payment of death benefits. All amendments were adopted except that to Section 64, reference Class A, to Section 64, striking out the Optional Clause, and to Section 146 extending the time on death benefits.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Frank Gooldrop, care of Sherman House, Vancouver, B. C., would like to hear from Frank Timmins.

Ray Endress, 507 Chandler street, Topeka, Kan., wants to hear from T. Endress.

John Cook is requested to correspond with his brother Charles. Any secretary or member having any knowledge of his whereabouts for the past six months will confer a great favor to his family by notifying Union 94, Pawtucket.

H. Worrell is requested to correspond with J. P. Lundberg, 35th and Koffman avenue, Vancouver, Wash.

Sarah J. Boyer, 225 Everet street, Kansas City, Kan., would like to hear from her son, Harry Allen. Any one knowing of his whereabouts please notify her.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Edward Koehnlein please notify John G. Koehnlein, 1125 Wolf street, or Charles Kenline, 215 East Fayette street, Syracuse, N. Y. There is information for him with reference to the death of his brother George; also other information of interest to him.

Mr. B. Silverberg (care of Mr. E. Greenberger, 205 East 75th street, New York, N. Y., or care of David Levy, 953 Third avenue, New York, N. Y.), whose mother is dead, would like to hear from his father, William Silverberg or Silver, who, when last heard from, stated that he was going out west. Very important news.

Steve Quirk wants to hear from William E. Walsh, in Manchester, N. H.; 7-20-4 factory.

Mrs. L. Johnson, 223 East Fourth South street, Salt Lake City, Utah, would like to hear from Joe Tuttle in reference to unpaid board bill.

Will George Palmer, last heard of in Chicago, communicate with S. Chase, 185 Seaton street, Toronto. Important. Communications from friends will be appreciated.

Any secretary holding the card of Ernest A. Olson (50353), or any other person knowing of his whereabouts, please notify his brother, Otto B. Olson, care of 97, Boston.

C. V. G. desires to learn the address of G. B. Thomas. Address C. V. G., care of International office, Chicago, Ill.

Edward H. Nace, formerly of Quakertown, would like to hear from W. S. Reiter. Address care of Union 33, Indianapolis.

A. C. Bateman would like to know the whereabouts of P. J. Rossier. Address care of Union 304, Racine, Wis.

I. L. would like to hear from Adam Lorey. Address 201 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Potter, Ridout street, London, Ontario, wishes to hear from J. O'Hearn (36125), G. Kreig (81769), Fred Gels (70748), J. Cary (115493), J. Purtell (3850), C. Tessendorf (81833), F. McGaw (114651), A. F. Mitchell, W. A. Thynne and George Shanahan. By Union 278.

William Schriver of 57, Champaign, would like to hear from Spencer Dukes.

Louis Knocke wishes to hear from Bonnie Cutler. Address Box 41, Elko, Nev.

Claud O. Jetter, 116 South 12th street, Lincoln, Neb., would like to hear from his brother, G. C. Jetter.

Louis Becker, 3928 Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo., would like to know the whereabouts of Paul Knorr.

(Evidently parties who are deceiving the members by claiming lost cards. It is suggested that where parties report loss and are not known the description above requested be given.)

UNION NOTES

Notes by 97, Boston.—Our label committee placed an ad of our label in the organ of the Stock Exchange. The president and a member of committee addressed the wholesale liquor dealers. Executive board bought 1,000 Red Cross stamps. Now that election and voting on new constitution has taken place, let us stand together to build up the craft. I still believe in cutting out the \$200, \$350 and \$550 insurance and levy an assessment of \$1 a quarter and increase the death benefit to \$1,000, and keep the money in a separate fund and pay all who have been continuous members for one year or over, \$1,000, providing they have paid 52 weeks dues and all death assessments. If above assessments do not cover liabilities then international president may, with the consent of the international executive board, levy one or more assessments in April, October or July. Think it over. The minimum wage for women is a step in the right direction. Those who fear that no more will be paid, forget that we always move forward. There are too many trade unions without a sick or death benefit. How do they expect to hold their members? Why have some organizations two classes of members? Are they successful? We are to advertise the label in all the moving-picture houses. Again, if you want to succeed, deserve it. "Verdicts of jurors and charges of judges are not always conclusive."—Note, Indianapolis. Massachusetts will have an eight-hour law that can be enforced on all city work. The trades union is not a close corporation. We will organize all the workers. We will reduce the hours of labor. We will get a living wage. The Prussian Ministry for Railways has at every important depot a magnificently built and appointed car for sick persons, containing spring beds and every medical device. The child should not breathe the stifling air of the mill or factory. The building of the Panama Canal will do much for New England.

Secretary of Union 102 can be seen during working hours at 818 Wyandotte street. No loafing at the factory allowed.

Union 157, Rockford, Ill., would like to hear from William Vanderbest (74725).

Secretary of 414, Winnipeg, will not grant loans during working hours.

If Mr. August Piering (113254) does not settle up with 414, Winnipeg, and send for his card which he left behind, together with a \$7 board bill, the union will take action at once.

If G. Grenot (7229) does not send for his card at once, Union 414 will probably take action.

Secretary of 17, Cleveland, O., wishes to ascertain the present address of Eli Masco (84199). Any secretary knowing same is requested to forward it.

Union 253, Oakland, wishes to hear from the following: David Williams (83864), Ike Wegman (113612), H. H. Kaiser (28812), and Paul Apel. Important.

William Hibbard (42628) is requested to correspond with Union 167, Owosso, Mich., before next issue of the Journal.

Union 100, Edgerton, Wis., wants to hear from F. Easter (68629), M. Mullen (53407), last call; William Smith (93607), and H. Koheneros.

Union 331 would like to hear from Mr. La Chapelle (82754) and O. Cyr (15822) in regard to loans they have coming.

Will the secretary holding card of Randall Hoyd (105343) please collect board bill he owes Union 99, Ottawa, for over six years, and remit same to Union 99?

Cigarmakers are warned by 336, Tampa, to take no notice of pushers in the papers that trade is good there.

Union 378, Brandon, requests any secretary holding card of W. S. East to notify him to correspond with Union 378. Very important.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of Journal.—James F. Thomas.

Union 299, Middletown, Conn., for A. Reachard (69378).

Union 357, Vancouver, B. C., for F. Jost (1903).

Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., for J. Eberhardt.

Union 414, Winnipeg, Canada, for A. Piering and Eugene La Mears.

Union 14, Chicago, Ill., for Edward Guenther, James Hart, Clarence Larson, George McPharlan, Paul Van Warnick, John Valentine, James Hankinson, Joseph H. Byrnes.

International office, for James Long, Math Schend, Edward Koehnlein, G. O. Cobb, Nicholas J. Schreiner, William Nienberger and James Ward.

Union 353, Louisiana, Mo., for F. W. Feige.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo. for E. J. Gallagher.

John Wilkes, Joe Adolph and William Smith.

Union 100, Edgerton, Wis., for Sam Snodgrass.

Union 193, Jefferson City, Mo., for E. B. Rose.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

Correction.—The decision in the case of G. J. Dunster's appeal against 238, Sacramento, published in the December Journal, should have read as follows: "G. J. Dunster appealed against Union 238, Sacramento, for compelling him to pay certain deficiency assessments. The appeal was sustained."

LOST CARDS

If any one reports loss of card the secretary should obtain:

1. Full name and number.
2. Date and place of initiation.
3. Place where card was last deposited.
4. Amount due on card, as near as remembered.

In addition, if the claimant is not known to you, add a description of party claiming loss.

27092.—Leo N. Oliver; initiated January 8, 1912, at 192; lost December 26. Reported by 53.

114530.—David Broida; initiated November 21, 1906, at 228; lost January 8, 1913. Reported by 144.

58407.—M. Mullin, initiated Sept. 21, 1892, at 85; lost Jan. 9, 1913; reported by 335.

63206.—Martin Clark, initiated August 13, 1910, at 410, lost January 15, 1913. Reported by 144.

2293.—Charles Newton. No such party initiated at time and place given.

23228.—Sam Purton. No member by such name and none initiated.

Secretaries holding cards of the following please collect and remit to Union 275, Aberdeen, S. D., the following amounts: Phil Kempf (46381), board bill, \$4.50; Peter Rutz (110985), board bill, \$6, and F. H. Gephard, \$5 board bill.

Union 235, Peru, Ind., would like to hear from John Ruppel (21078); also Ed. Brehn (82480).

Cigarmakers coming through Providence will not be recognized without their cards.

Secretary holding card of Eddie Braddy notify Union 191, Morris, Ill.

Union 177, Council Bluffs, would like to hear from Edward Cornish 81602. Important.

T. F. Fitzgerald 108892 was suspended and fined \$10.00 for allowing himself to become suspended, and \$8.90 local indebtedness charged against him, \$4.00 for board and \$4.90 for dues and assessments, which Union 10, Providence, R. I., paid out for him to give him a chance to redeem himself. If the above member applies for membership please collect and forward the local indebtedness to Union 10.

PRIVATE LOANS

All members owing private loans to 237, Huntington, Ind., will please remit or their names will be put in the Journal.

Members owing private loans to 285, Fort Worth, Tex., please remit by February 1, 1913, or names will be published in next Journal.

Union 457, Benton Harbor, Mich., will grant no private loans until those indebted to the union remit.

Union 76, Hannibal, Mo., would like to hear from Alonzo McGlosson (63443) in reference to private loan.

Secretary holding card of Charles A. Boyd (77527), initiated by 370, Jamestown, N. Y., March 3, 1896, please enter on his card \$42.30 private loan granted to him on November 16, 1912, by 429, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and notify Union 429; also secretary holding card of L. H. Dayton (96824), initiated by 255, Lowell, Mass., please collect private loan of \$1 granted him by 429, Niagara Falls.

Union 140, St. Catharines, hereby suspends Carl E. Aiken (208814), initiated by Union 457, for nonpayment of private loan granted by this union. Secretary holding card please take notice.

If Union 235, Peru, Ind., doesn't hear from members owing private loans their names will be published in the next issue of the Journal.

Union 351, Mankato, requests the following members to send in private loans granted them, as we must have the money: Lew M. Agnes (95748), 25c; Daniel Kautz (94388), on due book, 25c; William Kasper (83863), \$1.50; Dennis Garvey (104338), \$1.50; Phil Kempf (46381), 50c; Joseph Krtecins (20187), 50c; Frank J. Krtecins (95456), 50c; M. E. Pace (108700), 50c; Frank Mott (99231), 50c.

Secretaries holding cards of the following named members please collect private loans of \$2 each and forward to Union 486, New Westminster, B. C.: George Sehm (66893), C. O. Foster (113633), J. Wardell (101991), M. W. Balfour (119065), F. Schatter (10000), A. H. Meyer (29021), William Nelson (106281), Lee Berryman (103104), H. Gold (1306), Samuel P. Trimmer (71423), Bernard Lund (108491).

Secretaries holding the cards of the following named members please collect private loans opposite their names and forward to Union 129, Denver, Colo. Some of these members have been suspended since receiving the loans and the numbers may not apply to them, some of the loans having been standing for 12 to 15 years: E. R. Murphy (115702), \$3.50; H. M. Good (53280), \$18; M. W. Balfour (119065), \$2; J. J. Monahan (55842), \$2; J. J. Pollard (86680), \$2; C. W. Eastberg (86951), \$2; J. A. Rheim (21301), \$2; D. Greenberg (1584), \$15; F. R. Mc-

Intyre (43488), \$6; Sam Ratner (36252), \$15; James Sherman (61384), \$3; Arthur L. Carter (52730), \$2; John Bryant (114998), \$2; J. F. McEvoy (99408), \$2; L. Tursky (98245), \$5; A. R. Moro (12357), \$20; E. W. Fair (87338), \$22.

Secretaries holding cards of the following members, collect private loans and forward to R. S. Craig, 72 Water street, Vancouver, B. C.: C. O. Foster (113633), \$4; E. Wilson (77957), \$4; E. O'Brien (97889), \$2; W. Balfour (119065), \$4; F. Schatter (10000), \$4; F. Timler (1047), \$2; A. H. Meyer (29021), \$7.25; W. Nelson (106281), \$2; H. Gold (1306), \$2; S. P. Trimmer (71423), \$2; B. Lund (108491), \$2; F. Josh (1903), \$20.

Union 325, Spokane, Wash., must hear from the following members with reference to unpaid private loans. Secretaries holding these cards will confer a favor by advising us: John Harmon, Fred Lechman, Charles Eastberg, Patsy M. Cardle, Thomas Tuttle, James Pollard, William Kurznur, Joseph Murphy, J. B. Backhind, E. Johnson, Gustave Mattison, James Kirchendortler, Ed Songly, A. J. Collins, Herman Brake, E. A. Heagle, Frank Hickey, C. O. Foster.

Secretaries who hold cards of the following please collect 50c each and return same to Union 321, New Britain, Conn.: T. E. Cummings (9101), D. De Lant (65506), A. M. Purcell (28518), H. J. Miller (66596), J. Sents (84696), P. G. Sunding (48398), W. E. Connor (84743), Thomas Sylvia (38508), and M. Fay (41795), \$1.90; George Mann (21377), \$5; John Connors (51226), \$11.30.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of respect and condolence relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.—William Lange (43001), who died December 31, and Christina Strerath (47965), who died December 25.

Union 92, Worcester, Mass.—Thomas H. Ryan (8560), who died September 24 at his home in Southbridge, Mass. Committee from union attended funeral. Dan F. Ryan (38500), who died December 12. Delegation from the union attended services, also acted as pall bearers. O. G. Schomburg (28718), who died December 15 in Massachusetts General Hospital, under an operation. His burial was in Worcester.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Joseph Kroeger (54589), who died January 5. Funeral in charge of Red Men and Cigarmakers. Interment, Riverside Cemetery.

Union 32, Louisville, Ky.—Joe Goss, who died December 22, 1912. Committee attended the funeral.

There are a lot of mean, contemptible people who under the guise of criticism disseminate slander and falsehood in the hope that some of it will stick and perhaps help a cause they espouse or assist them in some selfish aspiration. Men of this type have neither character nor honesty and will betray friend or foe when it suits their purpose. Look out for them, as for aught you know they may be in the employ of some association paid to stir up strife among union men.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary.

Secretaries marked thus:

- * Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- † Have regular headquarters.
- § Are cigar packers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 Albert Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
 *406 Andy Marx, 1720½ 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, 539 So. Scott st., Mobile.

ARIZONA.

- 180 M. G. Farnham, 121 N. 1st av., Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Otto Pitts, 518½ E. 3d ave., Pine Bluff.
 83 H. Wood, 818 Garrison ave., Fort Smith.
 441 F. Frederickson, 1215 E. 13th st., Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 W. G. Fenn, Room 103, Labor Temple, Los Angeles
 228 Chas. Drabek, 1576 Clay st., San Francisco.
 Henry Ibanez, 1018 Powell st., San Francisco.
 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 *253 A. Anderson, 689 57th st., Oakland.
 291 F. J. Hepp, Box 1, Labor Temple, San Jose.
 *332 Thos. Steigerwald, 857 4th st., San Diego.
 338 Chas. Stebbins, Box 264, Eureka.
 409 Jacob Zimmer, Box 472, Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- †27 John Pamphilos, Room 106, 83 Church st., Toronto, Ont.
 *55 F. Hough, 170 Duke st., Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Garlepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 *59 F. Mathey, 75 Greenwich st., Brantford, Ont.
 140 Leo T. Coyle, 138 Church st., St. Catharines, Ont.
 *211 J. L. Smith, 2515 Rose st., Victoria, B. C.
 278 J. McKenzie, 110 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 J. J. Donovan, 69 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
 357 Robt. J. Craig, care Kurts & Co., Vancouver.
 *373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 378 Wm. H. Borekiss, 1046 4th st., Brandon, Man.
 411 Jas. Grantham, Box 50, Brockville, Ont.
 414 Lou A. Bigue, 94 Granville st., Winnipeg.
 *420 Fred Roberts, 4 Balfour st., Box 154, St. Thomas, Ont.
 422 S. Welhenser, Troy st., Berlin, Ont.
 *424 James Hagarty, 179 St. David st., Stratford, Ont.
 *432 H. S. Pike, Box 793, Nelson, B. C.
 459 W. B. Rose, Saskatchewan Cigar Factory, Saskatoon, Sask.
 461 J. G. Saugmoen, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
 465 M. Walsh, 1 St. James st., Quebec.
 473 E. J. Wendland, care of Calgary Cigar Co., Calgary, Alta.
 486 Herman Knudsen, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
 164 S. H. Manning, 140 N. College ave., Ft. Collins.
 *306 J. J. Listerman, 628 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
 492 H. G. Sewell, 1530 Manitou ave., Box 862, Colorado Springs.
 490 James Daly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 2 Burritt ave., S. Norwalk.
 139 F. A. Grube, 23 Church st., Box 979, New Haven.
 *42 Eli Brunell, 7 Central Row, Room 5, 2d floor, Box 349, Hartford.
 103 J. Zeigler, 18 Chilton ave., Ansonia.
 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 19, Long Hill.

- 156 J. L. Barnett, Box 32, Suffield.
 *180 John H. Riley, 18 James st., Danbury.
 *282 Geo. Engellhard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *299 Chas. Anderson, Box 737, 106 Grand st., Middletown.
 *321 F. A. Goddard, 298 Main st., Box 609, New Britain.
 395 Val. Hahn, 27 Irion st., P. O. Box 560, Waterbury.
 *398 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
 *407 R. A. Krohn, 1 Tyler ave., Norwich.
 *484 F. Despin, 261 Broad st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose B. Melon, Aramburn 28, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Chas. M. Herdman, 1025 Lovering av., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 Ralph Allmuth, 910 E. Capitol st., Washington.
 * W. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- 29 Joe L. Howard, 1032 W. Union St., Jacksonville.
 170 Peter Baker, Box 460, West Palm Beach.
 248 A. E. Cruz, 824 Albert st., Jacksonville.
 289 B. F. Corey, 512 Deleon ave., Miami.
 Wilson Pinder, 606 Ponceanna ave., Miami.
 †*336 Fred Cruttenden, Box 434, Ybor City (Tampa).
 387 Wallace Pinder, 301 Ellis st., Key West.
 354 Jose Alvarez, 419 Fleming st., Key West.
 Fernando Chilli, 728 United st., Key West.
 374 Rogelio Miquell, Box 50, Key West.
 356 Miles P. Hunter, Box 176, Palatka.
 Rogelio Miquell, Duval st., 1123 Altos, Key West.
 *384 Walter Segui, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
 Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
 392 W. S. Taylor, Box 94, Lakeland.
 402 R. Torres, Francis and Main sts., Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Stephen Zaragoza, Box 333, Pensacola.
 L. A. Parody, Box 377, Pensacola.
 480 Claud Campbell, 34 W. Church st., Orlando.
 500 Geronimo Garcia, Box 102 (Ybor City), Tampa.
 Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102 (Ybor City) Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *252 W. L. Harvey, 1915 Albany st., Brunswick.
 344 Andrew L. Lee, 40 Bartow st., Atlanta.
 380 H. B. Josey, Box 195, Valdosta.
 T. H. Wilcox, Box 195, Valdosta.
 471 W. B. Surles, Box 215, Americus (Macon).
 478 R. B. Bone, 336 Broad st., La Grange.
 485 Wm. Fix, care Wolfe & Lombard, 936 Broad st., Augusta.

IDAHO.

- 256 Geo. S. Anderson, Box 596, Boise.
 380 John L. O'Meara, care Wallace Cigar Co., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 N. F. Lentz, 211 W. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
 †15 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
 *20 Chas. Wright, 320 N. Water st., Decatur.
 *38 H. Bogaske, 1120 S. 8th st., Springfield.
 41 M. Rausch, 490 N. Lincoln av., Aurora.
 *Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
 47 Charles L. Aldag, 1624 Spruce st., Quincy.
 *Ph. Cornelius, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.

- *57 Jno. Dempsey, 501 E. Green st., Urbana, (Champaign).
- 71 F. W. Seybold, 21 Douglas ave., Elgin.
- *73 A. A. Putze, 728 Clement pl., Alton.
- *80 A. C. Zimmerman, 831 Johnston st., Danville.
- 99 Harry Werner, 618 E. Superior st., Ottawa.
- *Phil Seifert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
- *114 L. P. Hoffman, 535 Reid st., Jacksonville.
- *118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
- *127 H. Sparks, 1822 Western ave., Mattoon.
- 154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
- *157 M. McGurk, 224 Longwood st., Rockford.
- *174 Earl Harper, 503 Marble st., Joliet.
- 178 Wm. Wetzlau, Box 144, Olney.
- *183 J. W. Spitz, 6th ave., Mendota.
- 191 Otto Ludwig, 112 E. Washington st., Box 192, Morris.
- *200 Gus C. Rausch, 285 E. Simmons st., Galesburg.
- 201 E. J. Hulsbrink, 831 4th ave., Rock Island.
- 207 W. E. Trout, Box 202, 228 Adams st., Carthage.
- 217 Benjamin Cohen, 3110 92d st., South Chicago.
- 222 Ed. Zacher, 1516 2d st., Peru.
- *227 Nic. Medinger, 2931 N. Halsted st., Chicago.
- 243 Chas. Mazur, 51 19th st., Chicago Heights.
- *247 Frank Seidel, 624 E. York st., Blue Island.
- *250 Henry Wilhelm, 13 N. Airy st., Belleville.
- 258 P. C. Haley, 102 E. Main st., Streator.
- *259 W. J. Livings, 207 W. Mill st., Bloomington.
- *274 G. E. Ricketts, 409 Court st., Pekin.
- *297 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. Ave. A., Canton.
- *305 F. A. Peterson, 1315 S. 6th st., Monmouth.
- 319 H. F. Fitts, 135 N. Genesee st., (upstairs), Waukegan.
- 365 T. B. Drisko, Havana.
- 383 Francisco Navas, 30 N. Hoyne av., Chicago.
- 389 R. C. Rives, 226½ W. Court st., Paris.
- 394 Arthur McHattion, Maple st., Sycamore.
- *409 Chris. Ennis, 227 W. 3d st., Kewanee.
- 410 Ammie Schultz, 110 N. Locust st., Centralia.
- 423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
- *431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
- *437 James Cibo, Washington av., Cairo.
- Chas. Higgins, 208 8th st., Cairo.
- 438 E. H. Gehring, 508 S. Mechanic st., Marion.
- *451 F. E. Mann, Box 87, Bushnell.
- 455 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Gale.
- 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
- 497 Chas. Baier, 106 Schuyler av., Kankakee.
- INDIANA.**
- 81 A. Leister, 108½ W. Court st., Connersville.
- Chas. Gartlein, 1707 Vermont st., Connersville.
- 33 Geo. Ricker, 625 E. New York st., Indianapolis.
- Willard Hall, 2119 N. Rural st., Indianapolis.
- 37 L. P. Sanders, 1111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
- 50 C. E. Speer, 1231 N. 6th st., Terre Haute.
- *Philip K. Reinbold, 659 Chestnut st., Terre Haute.
- *54 W. Louis Miller, 225 Huston av., Evansville.
- Ernst A. Scheibhase, 1013 E. Columbia st., Evansville.
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KNOWLEDGE
IS
POWER

BETTER WORKING
AND
LIVING CONDITIONS

CONTENTS.

EDITORIALS—

TRADE NOTES.

BRIEF ON IMPORT DUTY
AND INTERNAL REV-
ENUE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICIAL MATTER.

REFERENDUM VOTE ON
RESOLUTION.

ORGANIZATION

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FEBRUARY 15, 1913.

The work of organization should be and must be carried forward at all hazards.

Organization Work.

Considerable change has taken place in the cigar industry in the past ten or twelve years, which should not and must not be overlooked. The report of the president, submitted to the Baltimore convention and published in the September issue of the Official Journal, gave all of the substantial facts and figures concerning the trade, and those unorganized were divided and subdivided. To those who are interested, even from a standpoint of self-preservation in the carrying forward of the work of organization, we suggest that they reread that part of the report and give it careful consideration.

The Baltimore convention seriously considered the whole question of organization. All except eight delegates were in favor of, or at least voted for one of the two plans presented for the organization of the so-called cheap districts. What was generally known as Class A, or the half-dues and half-benefits plan, was finally adopted by the convention and submitted to popular vote for ratification. It is a significant fact that some of the delegates who professed to be in favor of a plan of organization and voted for one of the plans in the convention returned home and immediately adopted methods which will be discussed later to defeat and destroy one of the most important measures adopted by the convention. Members who professed to be in favor of organizing the so-called cheap districts and then secretly planned to defeat well-proportioned measures adopted by the majority vote of the convention to accomplish this end, are placed in an attitude which, to say the least, is incomprehensible to some.

While we believe that the plan finally adopted by the Baltimore convention and which failed of ratification in the referendum vote, should have been ratified at least

as an experiment if nothing else, we, however, are not discouraged in the slightest sense of the term. We have always been, and are now imbued with an abiding faith in the ability of the International Union to finally organize the trade, and the defeat of the Class A plan has made us more determined than ever to push forward the work under existing laws. We ask all loyal union men and women, who are trade unionists at heart as well as by profession, to lend a helping hand in the campaign of organization, and to keep everlastingly at it until success has crowned our efforts. While we don't expect the impossible from the organizers, we do expect that they shall work faithfully and diligently in the effort to carry forward the work. While, under the law, the organizers are under the direction and supervision of the international president, who is and will be responsible for them and their actions, we nevertheless ask the advice and co-operation of all loyal trade unionists in the effort to get the best that lies within the organizers, who must and should perform all reasonable tasks assigned. A legitimate kick or honestly inclined criticism will always be welcome. We, however, have no use for the cowardly knocker, who by insinuation, innuendo and otherwise, seeks to discredit the work of the organizers. The organizers, however, are working for you, and we solicit for them your earnest co-operation and assistance. They need it. The work in hand needs it, and the combined best interests of all concerned demand it.

The following laws embrace some of the labor legislation adopted in the state of New York in 1912:

Labor Laws.

Chapter 185, became a law April 5, 1912. The commissioner of labor may appoint from time to time not more than one hundred and twenty-five as factory inspectors, not more than twenty of whom shall be women, and who may be removed by him any time.

Chapter 331; passed April 15, 1912. Employment of females after childbirth prohibited. It shall be unlawful for the owner, proprietor, manager, foreman or any other person in authority of any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop to knowingly employ a female or permit a female to be employed therein within four weeks after she has given birth to a child.

Chapter of the laws of 1912 provides that no child over fourteen years of age can go to work, unless he receives a certificate from the Board of Health. Such employment certificate shall not be issued, until

such child further has personally appeared before and been examined by the officer issuing the certificate, and until such officer shall, after making such examination file and sign in his office a statement that the child can read and legibly write simple sentences in the English language, and that in his opinion the child is fourteen years of age or upwards, and has reached the normal development of a child of its age, and is in sound health, and physically able to perform the work designated. This law applies only to cities of first class in the state of New York.

The annual report of the wholesale association of the co-operative movement of

Co-operative Cigar Factories.

Germany contains some valuable and interesting information. Guided by the experience and substantial achievements of the "Rochdale Co-operative Societies" of Great Britain, the organized workmen of Germany, disappointed by the meager results of political action in Parliament, embarked into co-operative distribution and production. The achievements, within one single decade, have no parallel in the history of co-operation by the working classes. Prejudices had to be overcome and obstacles had to be removed, which required hard work, and in some cases heroic treatment. Success appears to be assured; it has ceased to be an experiment, with the financial assistance of trades unions, by the investment of surplus funds in the shares issued by the Co-operative Societies, the most important problem has been solved. Without ample capital no enterprise of this magnitude has any chance of permanent success. Its future depends upon its ability to compete in the open market, by furnishing to the consumer a reliable article at a fair price; and in the ability to pay to the employes the union rate of wages, combined with shorter hours of labor and fair conditions. The dividends paid to the consumers are one of the attractive features, which appeal to human selfishness.

We are chiefly interested in that part of the business which relates to the production of cigars and tobacco, the distribution and selling price of the finished product to the retail stores controlled by the co-operative societies. The following is a brief review of the annual report:

The three cigar factories located in Frankenberg, Hamburg and Hockenheim, which the wholesale society purchased on January 1, 1910, from the "Co-operative Tobacco Workers' Society," were at the com-

mencement subject to unfavorable conditions. The increase in the import duties of leaf tobacco, which became operative on August 15, 1909, had a depressing effect on the industry. The unsettled conditions due to the increased price of the raw material were, however, gradually overcome. The sales increased from 27,807,000 to 30,113,000 cigars, which is equal to an increase of over eight percent. The value of the products sold increased from 1,285,744 marks in 1909 to 1,477,389 marks in 1910, giving an increase of over 14 per cent. The value of a mark is equal to 24 cents in American currency. The sales of tobacco products increased from 536,385 marks in 1909 to 668,180 marks in 1910, yielding an increase of over 24 per cent. The sales to 701 retail co-operative societies in 1909 amounted to 69.3 per cent and in 1910 to 75.2 per cent of the entire production of the wholesale co-operative society. The wholesale prices paid for the cigars were as follows:

Cigars.	Per 1,000.
2,773,100.....	38 marks
4,079,500.....	40 marks
1,110,850.....	42 marks
2,044,025.....	45 marks
9,212,275.....	48- 50 marks
6,908,700.....	52- 58 marks
3,251,775.....	60- 66 marks
705,725.....	70-100 marks
18,850.....	120-300 marks
11,079 (samples).....	7,457 marks
Total	30,112,879 marks

In comparing the class of goods sold in 1909, with the product of 1910, there has been a considerable decrease in the higher priced goods as compared with the former year. This is charged to the increase in the price of raw materials, and to the enhanced cost in production. The average consumer not being willing to pay the increase in prices, had recourse to buying the cheaper grades. These trade conditions affected wages to some extent.

The original tobacco workers' co-operative society was organized in Hamburg, where wages are higher than in the country districts. Being unable to compete with the lower priced goods, branch factories were located in Frankenberg and Hockenheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, where wages are much lower.

The average number of cigar makers employed in the three factories, both males and females, was 489. The factory in Hamburg gave employment to 124; in Frankenberg 109, and in Hockenheim 256. Since 1908 the number of cigar makers employed in the Hamburg factory decreased 26 per cent, and in Frankenberg 17 per cent; but increased in Hockenheim 115 per cent. From January 1, 1910, to January 1, 1911, the number of employes increased 30 per

cent, averaging 565 workers. Besides these there were twenty salaried employes, consisting of traveling salesmen, clerks and foremen. The import duty on tobacco paid to the government in 1910 amounted to 352,355 marks.

The International Executive Board instructed the President to prepare and submit briefs to the Committee on Ways and Means, protesting against the reduction in the tariff rates on imported cigars and protesting against any increase of the internal tax on cigars. In compliance with instructions the briefs were prepared and presented by the President to the Committee on Ways and Means. Both briefs, that is, the one against lowering import duty on cigars, and against increasing the internal revenue tax, are printed elsewhere in this issue of the Journal.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of some members of the Committee on Ways and Means to increase the internal revenue tax. We suggest that all unions and members try to arouse the trade to the danger especially of an increase in the internal revenue tax, and to make your wishes in this connection known to your Congressman and United States Senators. The names of the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means, who will really decide this question are O. W. Underwood, Choice B. Randall, Texas; Francis B. Harrison, New York; William G. Brantley, Georgia; Dorsey W. Shackelford, Missouri; Claude Kitchin, North Carolina; Ollie M. James, Kentucky; Henry T. Rainey, Illinois; Lincoln Dixon, Indiana; Cordell Hull, Tennessee; Winfield S. Hammond, Minnesota; Andrew J. Peters, Massachusetts; A. Mitchell Palmer, Pennsylvania, and Timothy T. Ansberry, Ohio.

The tobacco industry, as a whole, is undergoing a change; it is of vital dimensions.

One branch of the industry—the manufacture of cigarettes—is forging ahead of the others in rapid strides. Its growth is impeding the normal increase in the cigar industry. From a small beginning it has outstripped its rivals, within one single generation, in an ever-increasing volume. It has broken the backbone of the small cigar, weighing less than three pounds per thousand, within a few years. All hostile legislation has failed to hamper its growth.

We do not welcome the cigarette as an

honorable rival. We doubt very much its effect as a solace in comparison with the cigar; neither has it the soothing influence of a cigar made of tobacco of average fair quality. The whole merit of the cigarette consists in the cheapness of the article; selling as low as ten for a nickel. Cheapness appears to be the drawing card which appeals to the nerve center of the average consumer—the pocketbook.

The average smoker, whose judgment about quality is rather hazy, grabs the cheap article with avidity; puffing clouds of smoke, with the apparent relish due to the cultivated taste of the consumer of a good cigar. It is the boy barely out of school and the youth under 18, anxious to imitate the habits of the full-grown man, by indulging in the smoking of cigarettes. A habit once acquired is hard to overcome. The cigarette smoker can be seen in the cafes, restaurants, hotel lobbies, in the parks, and in the public thoroughfares. The inhaling of the smoke of the paper wrapper of the cigarette cannot be very healthful; the smell is repulsive to the smoker of a good cigar.

The production of cigarettes weighing less than three pounds per 1,000, paying a revenue tax of \$1.25, amounted in 1912 to 12,214,852,984. For the year 1911 taxes were paid for 9,908,036,779; showing an increase of 2,307,009,451 in one calendar year.

The production of small cigars weighing less than three pounds per 1,000, paying a revenue tax of 75 cents, amounted in 1912 to 1,061,270,735. For the year 1911 taxes were paid for 1,208,647,921; showing a decrease of 147,377,186 small cigars, as compared with the former year.

The production of cigars in 1912 weighing more than three pounds per 1,000 was 7,378,972,420; in 1911 the output was 7,292,136,526; showing an increase of 86,835,894 cigars.

The production of cigars in the month of December, 1912, was fair—from middling to good. The principal increase was as usual in the cheap districts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Ohio and Virginia. There was, however, a fair increase in some districts where a better grade of union made goods are manufactured. This is one of the encouraging features in a careful survey of the industrial situation. The statistical table compiled, from the revenue reports, though not complete, contains more information for comparison:

District—	Dec., 1912.	Dec., 1911.	Increase. Decrease.*
Alabama	512,950	435,800	77,150
Arkansas	149,627	168,620	18,993*
California, 1st....	4,238,410	4,491,920	253,510*
California, 6th....	1,522,150	1,551,230	29,070*

District—	Dec. 1912.	Dec. 1911.	Increase. Decrease.*
Colorado	1,556,250	1,558,590	2,340*
Connecticut	8,832,413	8,067,657	615,756*
Florida	26,359,870	27,147,390	237,520*
Georgia	1,164,333	1,528,727	364,394*
Illinois 1st.....	21,969,020	20,235,043	1,743,977
Illinois 5th.....	2,290,547	1,938,670	301,877
Illinois 8th.....	5,283,863	5,122,460	161,403
Illinois 13th.....	1,652,290	1,515,590	136,700
Indiana 6th.....	7,040,137	6,749,983	290,154
Indiana 7th.....	6,122,717	3,895,270	2,227,447
Iowa 3d.....	1,545,773	1,429,510	116,263
Iowa 4th.....	5,883,333	5,326,680	556,653
Kansas	1,949,317	1,727,190	222,127
Kentucky 3d.....	201,650	191,400	10,250
Kentucky 5th.....	3,754,943	3,761,416	6,473*
Kentucky 6th.....	530,400	644,827	114,427*
Kentucky 7th.....	232,400	243,200	10,800*
Kentucky 8th.....	6,000	95,920	15,200*
Louisiana	3,430,180	2,724,600	705,580
Maryland	11,062,380	8,973,890	2,088,490
Massachusetts	17,748,027	16,255,183	1,592,844
Michigan 1st.....	23,422,687	19,269,567	4,153,420
Michigan 4th.....	4,991,685	4,086,493	905,092
Minnesota	6,231,450	5,756,963	474,478
Missouri 1st.....	4,284,293	4,377,480	93,187*
Missouri 6th.....	1,920,020	1,677,630	242,590*
Montana .....	.....	916,800	.....
Nebraska	2,469,380	2,248,590	220,790
New Hampshire.....	4,725,003	4,308,767	416,236
New Jersey 1st.....	6,017,857	5,453,893	563,964
New Jersey 5th.....	33,727,503	30,567,116	3,160,387
New Mexico.....	222,400	283,100	60,700*
New York 1st.....	12,532,450	11,841,320	691,130
New York 2d.....	14,609,230	15,276,400	667,170*
New York 3d.....	46,732,370	40,616,260	6,117,110
New York 14th.....	11,543,303	9,647,757	1,895,546
New York 21st.....	13,422,090	12,285,960	1,136,130
New York 28th.....	5,331,757	5,436,563	103,806*
N. Carolina 5th.....	9,077	4,000	5,077*
N. and S. Dakota	939,987	871,270	68,717
Ohio 1st.....	15,687,060	14,782,353	904,707
Ohio 10th.....	12,935,153	.....	.....
Ohio 11th.....	11,932,570	9,132,560	2,800,010
Ohio 18th.....	16,065,370	13,315,620	2,749,750
Oregon	844,640	949,060	104,420*
Pennsylvania 1st.....	61,529,510	51,838,300	9,691,210
Pennsylvania 9th.....	63,412,077	60,602,490	8,809,587
Pennsylvania 23d.....	30,791,110	26,772,410	5,018,700
Porto Rico .....	.....	13,942,540	.....
Tennessee	831,100	831,050	50
Texas 3rd.....	1,246,220	1,040,780	205,440
Virginia 2d.....	16,734,570	12,361,440	4,373,130
Virginia 6th.....	819,950	785,150	34,800
Washington	1,251,217	1,085,710	165,507
West Virginia.....	12,802,800	.....	.....
Wisconsin 1st.....	7,686,197	7,695,380	9,183*
Wisconsin 2d.....	3,405,540	3,306,410	99,130

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The working people can help themselves by co-operation and intelligent action; they can help themselves by organization and the formulation of plans for their advancement in a financial, social and moral sense. They can help themselves by enabling their children to have a fair education; by improving their homes and surroundings, and by utilizing the leisure hours for study and healthy recreation.

* * *

The man who expects and anticipates impossibilities in the growth of the trades union movement is doomed to disappointment. Expectations based on imagination, outside of the realm of facts and surrounding conditions, cannot be realized. The historic progress of mankind has been slow; whenever it made rapid strides, reaction inevitably followed. The gradual progress is the most enduring in the course of events.

One of the poor specimens in the trades union movement is the pessimist; he is a failure as an active worker, because he has no faith in himself nor in anybody else. Shrinking from hard and active work necessary to overcome the apathy and indifference of the non-unionist, he utters the most flimsy excuses, undermining the hopes and aspirations of the men anxious to succeed. He is an obstacle in the path of progress.

* * *

In attempting to improve the conditions of trade by demands for better wages, etc., one important factor should not be overlooked. Organization of more than a majority working at the trade in one locality is essential and in many cases indispensable. Without this concessions made by manufacturers in the stress of the moment cannot be maintained. Permanent organization and devotion to the cause of unionism are also of prime necessity.

* * *

We quote the following from "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," by Thorald Rogers, Professor of Political Economy, at Oxford, England: "The evidence of the present and the example of the past appear to prove that labor partnerships are the remedy for low wages. They undoubtedly put the employer in a difficulty. They claim a greater share for labor in the gross profit of industry. They constrain him (if he is to hold his own in the struggle) to find his remedy in the economy of waste, in the development of invention, or in the reduction of rent."

* * *

Low wages are a stumbling block in the path of progress and civilization; they sap the life blood of the young and old. Low wages breed tuberculosis and contagious diseases; they undermine the home and the family life, destroy hope and create pessimism, and pave the way for premature old age and death.

* * *

In the opinion of the "Survey," a journal of constructive philanthropy, "the Pennsylvania children who come to their majority in the 1920's ought to average an inch taller in height, and be broader of chest and lung; they will have more of the joy of life in them; they will have fewer crippled fathers among them, fewer broken-down women among their kin. The reason lies in the fact that J. C. Delaney, state factory inspector, has been retired by Governor Tener—Delaney, the chief stumbling block to progressive labor legislation, and adequate child labor and safety enforcement in this, the greatest industrial state in the union."

The report of the Industrial Accidents Commission to the legislature at Harrisburg, Pa., contains many interesting points, from which we quote in part:

"A fertile cause of accidents is overwork. No other important manufacturing state allows women to be employed in factories twelve hours a day and sixty hours a week, as the present factory law permits; and the commission recommends the reduction of the limitation of the hours of labor for women in industrial establishments to ten hours per day and to fifty-four hours per week."

* * *

Fair criticism is both honorable and laudable; to construct, to build up, to do better, is an honorable ambition. To have patience in the shortcomings of people less gifted in intellect and experience is a valuable asset. The aim to improve and to do right, regardless of reward, is a priceless trait of character.

* * *

The law limiting the hours of labor to 54 per week for females employed in factories in the state of New York, was declared to be constitutional by Justice Blackmar of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, N. Y. In the opinion of the court "women's liberty to contract to sell their labor may be only another name for involuntary services created by existing industrial conditions."

* * *

Under the British Insurance Act, which became operative on January 1, 1913, every working woman at childbirth is entitled to a premium of \$7.50. It is not much, but every little helps to defray the necessary incidental expenses. The character of this legislation indicates the trend of events in the modern industrial era.

* * *

Professor Irving Fisher of the Yale University, commenting on the high cost of living in the "North American Review," claims it is due primarily to gold inflation and the extension of banking. This is about as absurd a theory as the claims of a leading politician sixteen years ago that "the price of wheat depended on the price of silver."

* * *

The Parliament of New South Wales passed a bill which provides for an eight-hour day in the coal mines. In connection with the miners' strike in Waihi, New Zealand, sixty-six unionists were sent to jail, because they remained on strike in violation of the law, and refused to give bonds for future good behavior. The strike, which was lost, was a protest against the compulsory court of arbitration. The law which

provides for the court has been in force for almost twenty years.

* * *

We quote the following from the latest compilation of the compensation laws, now in force for the loss of life in industrial accidents. The following table gives the lowest and highest amounts allowed:

California	\$1,000	\$5,000
Maryland .....	.....	1,500
Massachusetts	1,200	3,000
Michigan	1,200	3,000
Montana .....	.....	3,000
New Jersey	1,500	3,000
Nevada	2,000	3,000
New Hampshire .....	.....	3,000
Ohio	1,500	3,400
Illinois	1,500	3,500
Kansas	1,200	3,600
Rhode Island	1,200	3,000
Wisconsin	1,400	3,000

* * *

The "Railway Clerk" writes:

"Organized labor is a fixture. It is here to stay, just as is organization of capital. The sooner the employing class is given to understand that their employees are going to organize for their mutual benefit and protection, and for the many other advantages that come to them through organization, the sooner the employing class is made to realize that the movement is perpetual, and that it carries with it a betterment of conditions, then, and not until then, will we be able to convince the employer that the employee means business."

* * *

Now just a word concerning those men who come into the council with union cards in their pockets, yet ever ready to stir up strife and discord and arouse personal animosities in order to promote disunion and dilapidation in the trade union movement.

These men are not trade unionists at all, and some of them openly admit the truth of this charge. While sent to the council as delegates ostensibly to represent the trade unionists, they eagerly grasp every opportunity to criticize and condemn the American Federation of Labor, its officers and all those who believe in adhering to its policies. They sneer at and hiss the trade unionist who believes in sane, sensible, progressive development and attempt to foist upon the organization which have brought about the improvements and benefits which the wage workers of today enjoy, their visionary, impracticable schemes of emancipation of the workers. Their policies would utterly destroy the only institution which has, during the past century, stood between the wage worker and abject slavery. Syndicalism has always resulted in disaster, but these poor creatures, who believe they have found something new, are bent upon working out the salva-

tion of the world by destroying trade unionism and establishing this weird, wild, wanton doctrine of despair and disaster, known as Industrial Workers of the World-ism.—San Francisco Clarion.

* * *

According to the Internationale Gewerkschafts-Korrespondenz, published in Berlin, there are, or were, all told in 1911, in nineteen of the most important countries, 11,435,498 organized working men and women.

TRADE NOTES.

The production of cigars in the first Ohio internal revenue district, weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, for the year ended December 31, 1912, amounted to 199,599,653. For the corresponding year in 1911 taxes were paid for 204,121,069. This shows a decrease of 4,521,416 cigars, as compared with the former year.

* * *

The United Cigar Stores Company of America has declared a dividend of one and a quarter per cent and one-half per cent extra on the common stock. The United Cigar Stores Company of America now owns all of the operating companies and every share of stock of all of the realty companies; in other words all the assets, good will, brands, leaseholds and leases of the old corporation.

* * *

According to the final report of the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., the total tobacco crop, suitable for making cigars, in 1912, as compared with 1911, was as follows:

	Pounds. 1912.	Pounds. 1911.
New England.....	39,850,000	37,205,000
New York.....	5,200,000	5,054,000
Pennsylvania.....	64,090,000	65,320,000
Ohio—Miami Valley.....	53,460,000	55,800,000
Wisconsin.....	54,428,000	51,250,000
Georgia and Florida.....	3,766,000	3,524,000
Total	220,904,000	218,153,000

* * *

Twenty retail cigar stores are operated by the Syracuse firm of C. A. Whelan & Co., at various outside points, including three in Troy, two each in Oswego, Schenectady and Utica, and one each in Amsterdam, Binghamton, Auburn, Batavia, Cohoes, Elmira, Geneva, Glens Falls, Ithaca, Rome and Burlington, Vt.

* * *

A failure of the tobacco crop in Brazil has caused a serious decline in the exports of that commodity. The State of Bahia furnishes about 95 per cent of the total leaf tobacco exported. The other producing states are Minas Geraes, Santa Catharina,

and Sao Paulo, but production in the last-named is declining. It is calculated that the total production in Brazil is 37,000 metric tons (81,548,000 pounds). Germany, the principal buyer of Brazilian tobacco, took in 1911 only about one-half the amount it purchased in 1910, and Argentina also a proportionally smaller amount.

* * *

Where manufacturers have established popular brands of cigars, giving fair quality to the consumer, and the retailer sells ten cent cigars at cut rates—four for a quarter or seven cents apiece, the use of the blue label has increased in popularity.

* * *

The official report of the Cuban Custom House shows that the total exports of cigars, from January 1, 1912, to December 31, to all foreign countries amounted to 178,981,472. For the previous year the total shipments amounted to 188,129,188; showing a decrease of 9,147,716 cigars as compared with the former year.

* * *

The British Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that the third annual sale of tobacco grown from Turkish and Virginian seed in the Western Province was held in Capetown in June under the auspices of the Capetown Chamber of Commerce. Over 200,000 pounds of leaf were offered for sale as compared with 20,000 pounds last year and 7,000 pounds in 1910. The growers are much dissatisfied with the result of the sale as the prices realized did not nearly come up to those of 1910 and 1911.

* * *

An estimate of the tobacco crop in the Japanese Empire, about six months ago was that 94,875,000 pounds of tobacco would be produced, but owing to the damage done by the typhoon since to the crop reports indicate that it will be reduced by 2,475,000 pounds, making the total approximate about 92,400,000 pounds.

* * *

The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, issued some time ago a circular in reference to the world's production of leaf tobacco, by the various countries.

The table below gives in detail the data concerning the world's production of tobacco of all large countries except China and Persia, for which countries official data of production are lacking.

The average annual production of the world for the five years 1905-1909 was 2,423,569,000 pounds. The United States produces about one-third of the entire tobacco

crop of the world, her average during the five years 1905-1909 being 766,883,000 pounds, or 31.6 per cent. The second largest tobacco raising country of the world is British India, with an average production of 450,000,000 pounds, or 18.6 per cent of the total production. Cuba is one of the smallest tobacco producing countries, her production being only 2.1 per cent, or 51,797,000 pounds.

Country.	Pounds.
United States (Including Porto Rico)	766,883,000
United States	757,483,000
British India	450,000,000
Russia (Including Asiatic)	197,446,000
Austria-Hungary	169,524,000
Dutch East Indies	148,972,000
Turkey (Including Asiatic)	100,000,000
Japanese Empire	94,409,000
Germany	68,120,000
Brazil	52,083,000
Cuba	51,797,000
Other countries	324,355,000
Total	2,423,569,000

* * *

The importers of leaf tobacco, who include some manufacturers, favor a reduction of duty on leaf tobacco suitable for wrappers from \$1.85 per pound to one dollar, and on fillers from 35 cents to 20 cents per pound. Under the reciprocity duty with Cuba there is in force a reduction of twenty per cent on the present rates.

* * *

The statistics published by the Tobacco Workers' Union of Belgium (Socialistic branch) covers 241 factories, which employ 3,345 males and 1,736 females. The average working hours per week are sixty and one-half; the average weekly rate of wages is 16 francs and 46 centimes (\$3.29 in American currency).

* * *

Senator J. B. Dollison of Hocking County in the state of Ohio, introduced a bill in the legislature which provides that any one who sells, furnishes or gives away cigarettes or cigarette wrappers, shall be fined not less than \$200 or imprisoned for six months, or both. Any one under 21 years old, caught with a cigarette in his or her possession, shall be fined \$50 or imprisoned for sixty days, or both.

* * *

Official figures for all Canada during the fiscal year of 1912 show total imports of 152,456 pounds of cigars, valued at \$613,232. Cuba supplied eleven-twelfths of these cigars—the United States only one-twelfth. For the same period the production of cigars in Canada amounted to 248,906,934. The leaf tobacco imported amounted to 17,203,513 pounds, valued at \$4,434,757. Of this total 15,472,599 pounds, valued at \$3,802,437 were imported from the United States. The

balance consisted of East Indian and Cuban tobaccos.

* * *

In the first Illinois revenue district, located in Chicago, Ill., the production of cigars, weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, for which taxes were paid in 1912, amounted to 282,662,785.

* * *

The people in the Philippine Islands do not consume cigars to any extent. Not more than 109,924,014 cigars were consumed in 1912, or at the rate of 15 per capita. In the United States the consumption of cigars is at the rate of 75 annually for each inhabitant.

The total consumption of tobacco in the Philippines during the fiscal year 1912 amounted to 12,512,204 kilos, or 27,526,848 pounds, making the average consumption of four pounds per annum for each inhabitant. Of the total amount of tobacco consumed one-half was used in the form of cigarettes.

* * *

The "free smokers" bill, which passed the House of Representatives, during the last session, was adopted by the United States Senate. The law allows twenty-one smokers to employ weekly, without the payment of an internal revenue tax.

Brief Submitted by President G. W. Perkins to the Committee Jan. 17, 1913.

To the Honorable Committee on Ways and Means.

Gentlemen: As President of the Cigar Makers' International Union, with a membership of over fifty thousand, I speak for and represent only the organized working men and women of our industry. It is my purpose to speak mainly of the economic issue involved.

At every one of the conventions we have ever held resolutions have been adopted favoring a protective tariff for our industry, the reasons for which I will state as briefly and as concisely as I can.

Prior to the adoption of the protective tariff in our trade very few cigars were produced in this country. In 1863 we produced all told 199,288,284 cigars, while at this time we produce nearly that number in one week's output, or between seven and eight billion cigars annually. The increase in the output of cigars since the adoption of the protective tariff is considerably over seven billion cigars per year. In 1860 the total value of the product was about \$1,000,000, while today it aggregates about \$350,000,000. In 1863 I estimate that there were about two thousand cigar makers employed here,

while today we have, according to government statistics, about 136,000 people employed in the manufacture of cigars, of whom about 110,000 are skilled workers and wage earners. The aggregate wage paid to cigar makers in 1869 was about \$300,000, while today the wages received by the wage earners is about \$50,000,000. The increase in capital invested is about \$80,000,000, while the increase paid to wage earners is nearly \$50,000,000 annually. The increase in the output of cigars since 1863 is about 3,700 per cent, while the population has only increased in the same period about 100 per cent.

There is no question in my mind at least, concerning the beneficent effect of the protective tariff in our industry. Formerly the import duty on cigars was \$2.50 per pound. The McKinley Bill raised the import duty to \$4.50 per pound with a 25 per cent ad valorem.

What is known in the trade as the clear Havana manufacturing industry really started in this country commencing with the adoption of the McKinley rates. Let us cite one instance as evidence of this fact.

Prior to the adoption of the McKinley rates Tampa, Florida, was a way station with a population of possibly one thousand souls, and has now grown to a city of about 60,000 people and gives employment to about 8,000 cigar makers, most of whom are engaged in making clear Havana cigars.

During the operation of what is known as the Wilson Bill which reduced the import duty on imported cigars, our trade was materially affected. The manufacture of cigars in this country fell off to an alarming extent, and at the same time a noted increase in imported cigars took place.

The cigar industry is peculiar in many respects and requires some technical knowledge to properly understand the economic effect legislation of this nature has upon it.

Let me call your attention to the fact that the federal government imposes a tariff of from 35 cents per pound on fillers to \$1.85 per pound on imported wrappers, less 20 per cent under the reciprocity agreement with Cuba.

To suit the tastes of the cigar consumers, manufacturers are compelled to import enormous quantities of foreign grown tobacco. This is particularly so concerning Havana tobacco, the equal of which cannot or has not been grown on any other part of the globe. The government then compels us to pay a heavy import tax on the raw material, thus placing us at a disadvantage with the clear Havana manufacturers on the Island of Cuba, which, as

you know, is only about eighty miles from the nearest landing point in the United States. Cigars in the past made in Cuba, owing to the disadvantage we labor under, have been imported in great numbers and will again if the import duty on cigars is reduced. While it is true that we import Havana tobacco here and make precisely the same grade and quality of cigars, still we are handicapped by the false notion that the cigar bearing an import stamp is better than the same cigar produced in this country. We also import large quantities of tobacco from the Netherlands. It is known as Sumatra tobacco.

In addition to this we pay an internal tax of \$3 per thousand, a manufacturer's license and higher wages, especially in the organized portion of the trade.

Experience has demonstrated first that the industry grew to its present proportions under a protective tariff; secondly, that whenever the rates have been reduced a depression is immediately noticed in the trade; and, third, whenever the tax has been put to the proper figures, such as the present, the industry has immediately felt a stimulating effect and enjoyed comparative prosperity. Reduce the import duty on cigars and you will invite capital now invested in the cigar industry in this country to establish additional factories in Cuba and Porto Rico; both of which places, owing to economic environment and the raw material grown there, which we are unable to grow elsewhere, are better adapted to the manufacture of cigars and more inviting to large combinations of capital, which, I venture to say without fear of successful contradiction, in the future, would avail itself of the opportunity. This would mean a terrific economic loss to the substantial well being of workingmen, manufacturers and society at large in this country.

We hold that the first duty of the governing forces of this country is to safeguard and protect, insofar as lies within their power to do so, the economic well being of its own citizens. We are more concerned in the markets in these United States than we are in the markets of the world. We assert as an economic truism that the more the wage earner receives in wages the more he is enabled to consume; and that after all the material welfare and advancement of trade and commerce is grounded upon the consuming capacity of the masses. Give the hired man, who is receiving \$2 a day, \$4 a day and he will place it all into legitimate channels of trade and commerce. We assert as a material fact that in countries where wages are highest and the hours of

labor are shortest education, art, science, commercial and industrial advancement has made the greatest strides and civilization is the furthest advanced. For verification of this compare China and kindred countries with our own, where the value of our imports has steadily increased so that today America stands at the head of the list in the aggregate value of its exports. We hold that lowering the import duty instead of benefiting the condition of the working men and women of our trade, or improving the well being of society at large, would have a directly opposite effect. We hold and assert that it would have a tendency to strengthen and render more stable great capitalistic combinations. We hold that a reduction on imported cigars for the reason stated in the foregoing would not cheapen the cost of the product to the consumer; and that if any benefit would accrue from such a course it would be to the advantage of aggregate and crystallized corporate interests, which, with its millions of resources, would simply transfer its operations to countries where wages are low, workmen plentiful and better opportunities to produce cigars. The product, however, under a lower tariff rate would immediately find its way into the markets of this country, with the added advantage of an import tax which appeals to a great many smokers.

We again say that the industry has grown up to its present magnificent standing, which makes it about twelfth largest industry in the country, and one which contributes about \$22,000,000 annually to the running expenses of the federal government under a protective tariff.

The cigar industry for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, contributed \$22,589,467.51; for the tobacco trade, including cigars, cigarettes, snuff and manufactured tobacco of all descriptions, for the same period \$70,500,000, which is about 20 per cent of the entire amount collected for the running expense of the federal government. The tobacco industry is the third largest contributor to the maintenance of the federal government.

Cigars are a very light commodity, and shipping, express or transportation rates are infinitely small, and cannot be compared to many other industries which, if working under a lower tariff rate, would still have to pay excessive freight or transportation rates. A thousand cigars can be sent across the United States for about 10 cents. It would be impossible to import a house and lot. The transportation rate to import a thousand cigars is negligible.

We submit that the whole question goes beyond the question of a protective tariff. It becomes a question of a tariff for revenue only, and must be or should be skilfully handled; otherwise great damage, as we have shown, will result to the economic well being of the men and women engaged in the industry, with the consequent benefit to only a favored few; and may result in serious interference with the income of the federal government.

Congress has always looked upon the cigar and tobacco industry as legitimate prey for the purpose of raising the money with which to carry on our government, and has always raised the internal tax and raised or lowered the import duty to suit its fancy or the financial means of the government. Despite this fact, it has grown to be the twelfth largest of the industries of this country, giving employment to about 136,000 people with their dependents; and we hold is entitled to at least some thoughtful consideration in the settlement of this question.

The cost of the production of 1,000 cigars should not be grounded upon the mere difference in wages of cigar makers, but rather upon the entire cost of the production. In Sumatra, where great quantities of Sumatra tobacco are grown and imported into this country, the field workers, those who cultivate, care for, harvest and cure this tobacco, receive on an average about 25 cents a day. A competent man to do similar work in this country cannot be had for less than \$40 a month and board, and some of them receive considerably more than that in wages.

One of the largest union manufacturers of clear Havana cigars in Chicago is about to move into a new building which will cost at least \$8,000 a year for rent, to say nothing of the maintenance, heat, light, insurance, etc. Accommodations for making cigars can be produced in foreign countries, with which we would be brought into competition, for a vastly less sum. The drayman, clerks, strippers, common laborers, and everything else in and about a cigar factory can be obtained for a great deal less wages than they can in this country. All this is true because of the vastly improved conditions under which men and women of this country are employed as compared with the conditions in foreign countries.

Clear Havana cigars manufactured in Cuba can be obtained for \$30 to \$36 per 1,000. These cigars are the kind that retail in this country at 2 for 25c. A first class 5c cigar made in this country for which union wages or fair wages are paid cannot

be produced and sold wholesale for much less than the foregoing prices. The clear Havana cigars made in Cuba and referred to in the foregoing cannot be produced in this country owing to difference in wages and other economic difference in cost and the import tax on leaf or raw material and sold at wholesale, with reasonable profit, for anything less than \$75, \$80 or \$90 per 1,000. The imported article if the duties are materially reduced can be obtained and brought into competition with the American product for (including the import duty) about \$55 or \$60 per 1,000. These figures only relate to the better class of goods or the clear Havana kind manufactured in Cuba.

In Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy and many other places only women and young girls are employed at cigar making and at frightfully low wages. Cigars in those countries can be produced for \$10, \$12 and upward per 1,000. The difference in wages and other economic conditions and the access to the raw materials, duties, cost, etc., makes it impossible for union manufacturers and other manufacturers paying a fair rate of wages to successfully compete under a low tariff. A union cigar maker receives from \$18 to \$50 per 1,000 for making clear Havana cigars, which in some instances is about and in others more than the cost of production of a similar grade of cigars in Cuba, and a great deal more than the cost of production in nearly all of the other foreign cigar producing countries.

In our particular industry I am of the opinion that the tariff has very little if anything to do with the wholesale and retail selling prices of the commodity and that the lowering of the duty on imported cigars would have absolutely no deterrent effect upon the real or fancied monopolies, trusts or combinations of capital in our trade. This thought I hold is true because there are trusts and great combinations of capital now operating in this country that are in no wise affected by tariff regulations or import duties, and which control the selling prices of their products and activities. For instance, no one can successfully deny that the banking business in this country is controlled by gigantic trusts or by gentlemen's agreements and that banks, money, etc., are not subject to tariff regulations. Theatres and their operations are largely crystallized and controlled by trust agreements, and yet the tariff has nothing whatsoever to do with them. Baseball and many other similar industries and enterprises are crystallized into what is known as modern

trusts, on which tariff regulations and imports duties have absolutely no bearing. The foregoing regulate and control the selling prices of their products and activities.

In my judgment an effort to give us all unrestricted free access to and an opportunity to obtain raw material in our own country would be vastly more beneficial to independent manufacturers and the working men and women employed by them and to the consuming public than an attempt or an effort at this time to reduce the import duty on manufactured cigars.

We do not want to appear selfish in this matter, and have endeavored to point out the economic reasons upon which our contentions for the present import tariff rates are grounded.

Copy of Brief Submitted January 30, 1913, by President Perkins.

Chicago, January 31, 1913.

To the Committee on Ways and Means.

Gentlemen: The Cigar Makers' International Union, representing 50,000 organized working men and women, earnestly and respectfully protest against any increase in the internal tax on cigars.

"The cigar industry for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, contributed \$22,589,467.51; for the tobacco trade including cigars, cigarettes, snuff, and manufactured tobacco of all descriptions for the same period, \$70,500,000 which is about 20 per cent of the entire amount collected for the running expense of the Federal Government. The tobacco industry is the third largest contributor to the maintenance of the Federal Government." I submit that in all fairness we are now furnishing a tax away beyond our fair proportion.

Cigars sell for five, ten, and fifteen cents each hence there is no ready means of distributing the burden of internal taxation among the consumers. We now pay an internal tax of \$3.00 per thousand on ordinary cigars or cigars weighing more than three pounds per thousand and the great bulk of them weigh more than that. If Congress raises the internal revenue tax on cigars the result of this will be a reduction of wages in the already scant pay of cigar-makers. This is absolutely true insofar as the unorganized portion is concerned. The consumer will still continue to pay five, ten, or fifteen cents. The jobbers and local dealers would refuse to pay more, and the manufacturers would go to the only source left open in which to get this increased tax, that is, out of the scant wages of the working men and women. This is not an idle state-

ment. It has always been the rule in the past whenever the taxes were raised.

We deny that cigars and tobacco are any more a luxury than thousands of other commodities. If the use of cigars and tobacco is a luxury then the man who wears a thirty, forty or fifty dollar suit of clothes is indulging in luxury. About \$2.00 would buy sufficient cloth which with a nickel's worth of needles and thread could be converted into a garment that would keep out the hostile elements and produce sufficient warmth. Yet no one will say that the difference between a two-dollar horse blanket and a forty or fifty-dollar suit of clothes is indulging in luxuries.

It is simply a concession to our comfort and enjoyment. Man could live on a mess of oatmeal, a few beans, and sausage. Should it be said that those who buy and eat broiled steak, and roast beef are indulging in luxuries! The same principle applies all the way through, and if we go back to actual necessities we would soon be back to barbaric conditions. Precisely the same principle applies in the use of cigars and tobacco, the use of which has become a necessity and can no longer be classed as a luxury. The man who uses tobacco does so as a concession to his comfort and enjoyment and because habit has made it a necessity just as much so as in the case of the man who wears the fifty-dollar suit of clothes in preference to the garb worn by our earliest known settlers, who by the way, smoked the pipe of peace.

I have been a cigarmaker for thirty-five years, twenty-one years of which has been in the capacity of President of the Cigar Makers' International Union. I have studied and think I know something about the cigar industry and I want to say to you in all earnestness and sincerity that an increase in the internal revenue tax would do more toward disturbing the present relations between the employed and the employer than any other thing Congress could do. It would, I say without fear of successful contradiction, result in a reduction of wages, surely among the unorganized and would have a serious disturbing effect on the organized portion of the industry which is always in fierce competition.

Fully 136,000 are employed in the cigar industry alone to say nothing of the tobacco industry, all of whom are human beings who produce, receive wages, and do just as much toward keeping the wheels of industry turning and trade and commerce alive as do any other class of human beings. They feel the touch of adversity and the crushing effects of hostile legislation just as

keenly and just as quickly as any other working men and women.

We earnestly and emphatically protest against any increase in the internal revenue tax on cigars.

What Fools We Mortals Be.

A mathematical problem for all union label men to digest. I have often wondered if men who smoke tobaccos, and buy them from cigar stores, which give coupons, ever stop to realize what the prizes, which go with the coupons really cost them.

The scheme as it is played today, is a wonderful profit to the tobacco company.

Before the American Tobacco Co. became a fact, the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, D. C., issued a two-ounce stamp, which was placed on a package of tobacco which sold for 5c.

The tobacco was sold to the dealer for 32c per pound, and he sold it for 40c there being 8 packages to the pound.

After the American Tobacco Co. began to get control of the different tobacco companies, they started the coupon business, but it did not fully develop until the United Cigar Stores, were well under way, and today it is an octopus carried on in restraint of competition.

To show how it is worked today I will give two examples, one for the wholesale end and one for the retail, or consumers' end. As an example we will take the B. L. smoking tobaccos.

Today a supposed 5-pound box of tobacco costs \$2.00, in the box there are 48 packages, of 1½ ounces in each package, so the dealer pays \$2.00 for 4½ pounds of tobacco, and sells it for \$2.40, the profit is the same as it formerly was but he has to invest 40c more, and has to sell 8 packages more in order to get the same profit.

Now we will take up the consumers' end.

The United Cigar Stores will give a consumer a pair of Boston garters for 12 full value coupons; in order for the consumer to obtain 12 full value coupons he has to purchase 60 packages of tobacco. As there are only 1½ ounces in each package, he is short ½ ounce of what was formerly in the package. Sixty packages ½ ounce short in each package is 30 ounces, or 20 packages short, which is \$1.00. So he pays \$1.00 for a pair of Boston garters which sell for 25c at retail. The consumer sees only the beautiful coupon and the prize that goes with it, but fails to figure out the cost to him,

Respectfully yours,

A CIGARMAKER.

CORRESPONDENCE

Logansport, Ind., Dec. 31, 1912.

With the close of the old year, I feel in the mood to pound out a few thoughts to you on matters that I at least deem important to us all.

The subject that I set out to write about is the article from your pen in the December Journal under the caption of "Faith vs. Destructionists," and while I think of it I want to compliment you on the article. I confess that I am in a measure dissatisfied with the present conditions in our organization. Destructionists, yes, and in every locality even in the small unions, the virus of a certain class of "imps of hell" are at work. But this is not the worst feature of which complaint can be made. The apathy and indifference of the cigar makers is appalling. I cannot properly diagnose the case. I don't know how to begin to describe it, and the worst of it all is I personally have never had the satisfaction but on one or two occasions to meet this enemy to our progress face to face. The contemptible methods of the species of traitors and intriguers that you refer to in the Journal do their dirty work by means that are so despicable that it is astonishing even to myself that never lay claim to an over supply of moral sense or honesty, and to the truly honest unionist is incomprehensible. I have heard of the most pusillanimous (excuse these jaw-breakers) slanders against the officers of the C. M. I. U. of A., during the months succeeding our convention that I ever heard in my whole existence. Some of the insinuations and untruths were so ridiculous that one would think they would fall of their own weight. But when we discover that these vile and loathsome statements are given credence by many of our members, the thing becomes unbearable and nauseating in the extreme. Sometimes I think that perhaps a house-cleaning might bring some relief but of course that is out of the question, we will simply have to brave the storm, and we who are really concerned in the welfare of our noble organization must make the fight until the last viper has bitten himself in his death throes. A contingency may arise in the trade that

will aid us in the good fight, and time may bring about the very reverse of what we fear. One thing is certain we "Blues" must stand together and all feelings save that of unity and the welfare of the C. M. I. U. must be cast out of our thoughts and actions. The wheat must be separated from the "chaff" and the destroyers must be ferreted out and crushed. Let no guilty dog of a traitor escape. As I stood beside the casket of my dear, deceased mother my mind became reminiscent and wandered back to the days when my own condition and that of our grand organization were, one might say, synonymous, and I thought of the bitter struggle that I made for bread, and my humble efforts to assist that dear old mother in her bitter struggle for her children along with my other struggles and privations that I endured, or rather shared with the then struggling organization. Of the devotion, heroism, sacrifice of the grand men with whom I was associated, and of how these early pioneers as Sam Gompers said in the Baltimore convention, laid the ground work and blazed the trail of industrial freedom and progress for the men and women of the cigar trade, a bitter pang pierced my heart, and as though a dagger had done its deadly work, sad and silent remorse permeated my soul, when I reflected on the dastardly work of those who are trying to disrupt our organization, or injure its influence for good. I may be a crank on this subject; but in that at least, I am an honest crank. I am very serious when it comes to this whole question, and I want to assure you that though I am not so situated that I can be of the service that I would like, and have not the ability to do a great deal still he who does his best does well, as the old saw goes, I will at all times and on all occasions do what lies in my power to enlarge the scope and increase the sphere and influence of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America and will allow no one to excel me in loyalty to its chosen officers and representatives. We have some bad spots, with character assassins galore, and the whole dirty, cowardly crew never lost a minute's time nor made a single sacrifice for the uplift of the organization, yet now they would dictate its policy.

O. P. SMITH.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 4, 1913.

Would like to receive from you the proper construction and full meaning of the law just passed pertaining to weekly pay-

ments of percentage on international loans and the failure of missing a payment on same suspended from all benefits excepting death. I would like to know for how long a member is suspended and also if it takes in such members who are employed and who take a week "off"; also members who don't feel disposed to work or are called away on business. Expecting an immediate reply,

Yours fraternally,
ABE SILVERSTONE.

Feb. 12, 1913.

Mr. Abe Silverstone, Sec'y Union 238.
Sacramento, Calif.

Dear Sir: Replying to yours in which you ask construction of Section 106 in reference to the repayment of loans, I have to say that a member who is working and fails to pay his per cent on loans under the amended law is placed on the non-beneficiary list and deprived of all benefit except death benefit, where he remains until all loans on his card are repaid. A member who is not working or who lays off for any cause for a week does not have to pay percentage on his loans. Where a member is called away on business he does not have to pay per cent on loans while not working.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. PERKINS,
Int. Pres.

Co-operation and Its Relation to Strikes.

Boston, Jan. 27th, 1913.

The article of co-operation in last month's Journal was interesting and showed how a few men limited in means but with an unlimited amount of energy, courage and determination can achieve industrial and commercial success, in the face of apparently adverse conditions. It is a source of wonderment and surprise that the principle of co-operation is not more commonly discussed by the workers. It appears that if the time, money and energy of our leaders and thinkers in the labor movement would apply and direct their attention to the practical solution of the labor problem through and by co-operation, much more progress would be made.

Co-operation is a system of united efforts for commercial and industrial purposes. Why cannot a body of workers who can unite and work as a labor organization and collect and disperse large amounts of money for insurance, for sick and death and out-of-work, strike benefits, and for advertising labels, keeping on the pay-roll organizers and a small army of salaried officers put some part of the money

into a practical enterprise that would in time give its members industrial freedom? If this question were laid before our members in a lucid and comprehensive manner, I believe much good will be accomplished in that direction. What we need is more constructive and progressive laws.

In cases where strikes are unavoidable, it appears that the principle of co-operation ought to be applied, in order to win the strike. For instance, in the districts where the union label and union conditions are practically unknown, as in the cigar centers that produce goods for the trusts, the money that is collected to pay strike benefits to keep the members on the street, could be used in establishing a factory with union conditions and pay and keep our members employed. Where the number involved is larger than the funds would allow, the work could be divided as nearly equal as possible until such time as the goods could be disposed of. With a large membership over the United States it appears there ought to be no difficulty in placing these goods where the union label is now unknown. The entire membership would be interested in bringing to the notice of the public and organized labor the products of the union. The scheme has vast possibilities and ought to be discussed and considered in the interest of economy and efficiency. There would be no need of competing with the union manufacturers, the competition would be directed against the Trust and the non-union factories. The goods could be produced better both in quality and workmanship than the Trust goods that are on the market now.

Now a word in reference to the personnel of those who would be apt to take charge of such an undertaking. That in a measure must be left to the executive officers of the organization. There are many men now working at the bench who possess the necessary qualifications for operating the factory successfully. I beg leave to call the attention of the members to the fact that Union 97 of Boston owes its present union conditions and scale of prices to the fact that co-operative factory was the starting point from which those conditions evolved. From 1880 to 1890 there has been more or less strikes or rumors of strikes which brought about a feeling of uneasiness to the members of Union 97. The writer personally was involved in some of those strikes and knows that it is an absolute fact that the co-operative cigar factory started in this city during the strike of 1884 had been the means directly of union-

izing the city of Boston and forcing the union label to be recognized.

In May, 1884, seven of our members recognizing that the strike was inevitable, started a co-operative factory and procured a charter from the state to do business. Not one of those men had any business training or financial backing that would guarantee surety of success. The amount of money that could be raised between them was \$1,050. They quit their jobs and started as though they meant business. It was a success from the start. Of course the fellow members of the union did much to boom the label and give the moral support. Today the same concern is still doing business and employs about sixty hands mainly on ten-cent goods. Two years later twenty-five men, also members of our union, started another factory. They also proved successful. The other manufacturers took the hint and were anxious to establish union conditions and pay in the factories. until today there is not another city in the country where the employer and the employed are on better and more friendly relations.

If this question could not be managed by the International Union, why not encourage the members to start these co-operatives all through the country where no union labor predominates, and the International Union should encourage and lend their moral if not their financial support. I believe that could be also agitated by our organizers in traveling the country.

I would be pleased to get the opinion of our International President in an editorial on the subject.

Yours fraternally,
H. H. Goldberg.

Oneida, N. Y., Jan. 20th, 1913.

In the constitution adopted from the last convention in regards to brother members not paying percentage, I construe it to mean a member failing to pay percentage is suspended from all benefits, except death benefit, until all his international locals are cleared from his card. If so, and he draws his card, how is a secretary to arrange it with his card?

Yours fraternally,
E. C. Hunter.

Jan. 23, 1913.

Mr. E. C. Hunter,
Sec'y Union 12,
Oneida, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Replying to yours of the 20th concerning the operation of the amendment

to the constitution reference to failure to repay per cent on loans, I have to say your construction of the law is absolutely correct. That part of Section 106 as amended reads as follows: "Any member receiving loans on card shall after obtaining employment pay to the collector of the shop in which he is employed ten per cent of his earnings weekly." * * * "Any member who fails to pay his percentage as above provided shall stand suspended from all benefits except death benefits. If the member within three weeks from such suspension pays ten per cent of his earnings and continues to do so until his loan is paid he shall be restored to his previous rights, etc."

The foregoing quoted section of the amended law is plain and explicit and means that any member neglecting or refusing to pay ten per cent on International Loans is constitutionally suspended from receiving benefits of any kind except in the event of his death, until his entire loan is repaid. You will notice that the law specifically states "until his loan is paid" which of course means all that is on his card.

In the event of a member, who through neglect or refusal to pay percentage on loans is debarred from benefits, desiring to travel, he may be given his regular traveling card with the statement plainly written on the title page of the loan book as follows: "The bearer is not entitled to benefits of any kind except death benefit until the full amount of loans on this card is repaid."

Yours fraternally,
G. W. Perkins,
Int. Pres.

Jan. 28th, 1913.

G. W. Perkins,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: I would like to know how far a secretary could go under the new Constitution in forcing a member to pay loans for we have two or three members who give the shop collectors the laugh and they think it's a joke when you tell them that they are suspended from benefits but the death benefit. Can a shop collector stop them from working till they do pay their per cent on loans? Please let me know at once for they owe large loans and I want to get it and do it quick. Oblige

Yours fraternally,
Willard Hall,
Fin. Sec. Union 33, Indianapolis.

Feb. 1st, 1913.

Mr. Willard Hall,
Sec'y. Union 33,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir: Replying to your reference collection of loans let me say you will find by reference to Section 106 that if a member neglects or refuses to pay percentage on loans he is placed on the non-beneficiary list and that if within three weeks he starts paying per cent on loans and continues to do so until his loan is repaid he becomes beneficial.

You will find, by reference to the same section, latter part, that it says "Any member obtaining, or owing loans, from any union who shall refuse or neglect after obtaining employment to pay to the shop collector his percentages shall be suspended until he complies with the law when he may be admitted as provided by Section 69 of the Constitution." This latter part of the section applies to the members who are not only placed on the non-beneficial list but who then refuse to pay percentage on loans.

The law concerning the repayment of loans is drastic and when fully explained to the member it looks like anything but a joke.

Yours fraternally,
G. W. Perkins,
Int. Prest.

Wausau, Wis., Jan. 22nd, 1913.

Mr. Geo. W. Perkins,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: Mr. H. E. Turner was reinstated in December, 1911, owing International loans at the time \$20.00. He has since paid \$2.00 on loan. Wishing to travel he asks for a traveling card.

There is a provision added to Section 104 under the new law which says a reinstated member shall not receive a loan card until all old loans on card have been paid. Question: Does this law affect this member under the circumstances?

Yours*fraternally,
V. J. Splaine,
722 Wash street, Wausau, Wis.

Jan. 24th, 1913.

Mr. V. J. Splaine,
Sec'y. Union 482,
Wausau, Wis.

Dear Sir: In the case of Mr. Turner, if he was reinstated December, 1911, he does not come under the amended law. The amended law concerning loans affects only those who are reinstated after January 1st, 1913, and for that reason does not apply to Mr. H. E. Turner who you state has been

reinstated over a year and has only repaid \$2.00 on the \$20.00 loan he owed.

Yours fraternally,
G. W. Perkins,
Int. Pres.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 30th, 1913.

Mr. G. W. Perkins.

Dear Sir and Bro.: Will you please give me a few particulars regarding the part of members not paying percentage on loans. How long are they not entitled to benefits? Also if a member pays his percentage one week and does not pay it the next week, how long is he not entitled to benefits? And also if member misses one week's percentage and makes it up the next week, how about his benefits?

Thanking you in advance for your advice.

Yours fraternally,
H. J. Stohrer,
1206 S. Burdick street.

Jan. 31st, 1913.

Mr. H. J. Stohrer,
Sec'y. Union 208,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dear Sir: Replying to yours let me say you will find by reference to Section 106 (new law) that it provides in part "Any member who fails to pay his percentage as above provided shall stand suspended from all benefits except death benefit. If the member within three weeks from such suspension pays ten per cent of his earnings and continues to do so until his loan is paid he shall be restored to his previous rights." The foregoing means that the member must pay full percentage on his loan each week; that if he fails to do so he becomes suspended from benefits, and that if within three weeks he starts paying regular weekly percentage on his loans and continues to do so until the entire loan on his card is repaid he is then restored to full benefits.

The latter part of Section 106 reads as follows: "Any member obtaining, or owing loans, from any union who shall refuse or neglect after obtaining employment to pay to the shop collector his percentage shall be suspended until he complies with the law when he may be admitted as provided by Section 69 of the Constitution." If the member fails to pay for one week and commences to do so within three weeks he does not have to pay full percentage on the week that he neglected to pay. He has already paid the penalty of being placed on the non-beneficial list. If, however, after three weeks he still refuses or neglects

to pay percentage on loans then he becomes suspended from the union and can only be re-admitted as a new member in compliance with Section 69 of the Constitution. To make this clearer to you—a member cannot skip one week and then by pay-

ing percentage on two weeks in the next week escape the penalty of the non-beneficial clause.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. Perkins,

Int. Pres.

Arbeiterbewegung in Deutschland.

Der Verband der Bäcker und Konditoren veranstaltete in der Zeit vom 8. bis 17. November im ganzen Reiche Versammlungen zwecks Stellungnahme zu der Forderung eines gesetzlichen wöchentlichen Ruhetages resp. der 36stündigen Sonntagsruhe der in Bäckereien und Konditoreien Beschäftigten. Der Vorstand wird beim Zusammentritt des Reichstages erneut eine Petition in dieser Frage unterbreiten.

Der Central-Verein der Bildhauer zählte am Schlusse des 2. Quartals 3787 Mitglieder gegen 3684 am 31. März. Die Einnahmen aus Mitgliederbeiträgen betrugen 88,229 Mark, die Gesamtausgaben der Hauptkasse 85,385 Mark. Von den letzteren entfielen auf Streikunterstützung 5495 Mark, Arbeitslosenunterstützung 6563 Mark und auf Krankenunterstützung 2647 Mark. Der Kassenbestand ist auf 103,885 Mark herangewachsen.

Die Mitgliederzahl des Glaser-Verbandes ist im zweiten Quartal von 4691 auf 4747 gestiegen. Für Reise- und Arbeitslosenunterstützung wurden rund 10,000 Mark, für Streiks und Lohnbewegungen 6170 Mark verausgabt. Der Kassenbestand belief sich auf 97,047 Mark.

Der Central-Verband des Handlungsgehilfen-Verbandes hat soeben in Buchform eine Darstellung der von ihm abgeschlossenen Tarifverträge herausgegeben. Demnach bestehen zurzeit 107 solcher vom Verband abgeschlossenen Verträge, die sich auf circa 600 Orte, 1911 Betriebsstellen mit 7536 von den Verträgen erfaßten Beschäftigten erstrecken. Von den Verträgen galten 25 für Kontorpersonal, 4 für Kontor- und Verkaufspersonal und 78 Verträge für Verkaufspersonal.

Der Transportarbeiter-Verband zählte am 1. Oktober 221,400 Mitglieder. Die Zunahme im 3. Quartal betrug rund 9000 Mitglieder.

(Correspondenzblatt.)

Im dritten Quartal zählte der Gutmaacher-Verband 10,415 zahlende Mitglieder. Für Unterstützungen wurde u. a. verausgabt: Arbeitslosenunterstützung 8870 Mark, Krankenunterstützung 7809 Mark, Gemahregelten- und Streikunterstützung 365 Mark und Reiseunterstützung 618 Mark. Der Bestand der Hauptkasse betrug am 30. September 251,397 Mark.

Der Verband der Maschinisten verausgabte im dritten Quartal für Arbeitslosenunterstützung 9913 Mark, Krankenunterstützung 24,152 Mark, Streikunterstützung

21,491 Mark, Ausgesperrten- und Gemahregelten-Unterstützung 5230 Mark und für Lohnbewegungen 4601 Mark.

Der Sattler-Verband zählte am Schlusse des dritten Quartals 18,181 männliche und 1062 weibliche Mitglieder. An Eintrittsgeldern und Beiträgen gingen 88,240 Mark ein. Die Einnahmen aus Lokal- und Extrabeiträgen stiegen von 15,196 Mark im Vorjahre auf 17,536 Mark in diesem Jahre. An Unterstützungen wurden insgesamt 44,763.65 Mark verausgabt, und zwar:

	Centralkasse	Lokalasse
	RM.	RM.
Reiseunterstützung	1,625.95	172.89
Arbeitslosenunterstützung ..	7,279.00	8,914.65
Krankenunterstützung	13,818.00	1,408.40
Beerdigungsbeihilfe	1,535.00	.....
Streikunterstützung	10,703.53	1,925.55
Regelungsunterstützung	815.28	482.00
Umzugsunterstützung	971.30	.....
Nothfallunterstützung	130.00	125.00
Rechtschutz	251.10	.....
Sonstige Unterstützungen ..	.....	105.50

36,629.66 8,133.99

Die Entwicklung des Verbandes hat im laufenden Jahre gute Fortschritte gemacht.

Aus Deutschland.

Strasburg i. E. Der Streik in der Elsfäßischen Tabakmanufaktur ist, wie schon kurz berichtet, beendet. Der Firma ist es gelungen, eine große Zahl von Arbeitswilligen zu bekommen, die sich ohne Ausnahme aus Strasburg rekrutierten. Man sollte es nicht für möglich halten, daß sich in einem Arbeiterviertel wie Neuborf eine so große Zahl Arbeitswilliger finden konnte, die ihren kämpfenden Kolleginnen in den Rücken fielen, um einem Unternehmen, das im Geschäftsjahr 1911 einen Reingewinn von über einer halben Million erzielte, noch zu größerem Gewinne zu verhelfen. Die Arbeit sollte nun am 11. November von den Streikenden aufgenommen werden. Der Direktor Feißl erklärte, daß solange er im Betriebe sei, keiner der Streikenden mehr eingestellt werde. Achtzig Kolleginnen sind infolgedessen ausgesperrt, die noch nicht untergebracht werden konnten. Das Gewerkschafts-Mitglied Strasburg hat in einer Sitzung vom 20. November beschlossen, daß der Boykott über die Fabrikate der Elsf. Tabakmanufaktur nach wie vor fortbauert. Die Firma versendet gegenwärtig an ihre Kundschaft in ganz Deutschland ein Rundschreiben, in welchem sie den Abnehmern plausibel zu machen sucht, daß Streik und Boykott unberechtigt ge-

wesen seien, und beruft sie sich auf die Arbeitswilligen, die zu den alten Löhnen weiterarbeiteten, daher seien auch die von ihr bezahlten Löhne vollkommen ausreichend. Zu allem Ueberflus ließ sich die Firma von der Handelskammer eine Bescheinigung ausstellen. In diesem Flugblatt wird der Gauleitung und dem Gewerkschafts-fartell vorgeworfen, sie hätten die Tatsachen in ein falsches Licht gerückt und durch den Voh-tott die Firma geschädigt, auch habe sich Streik- und Vohlottleitung vom Standpunkt der Ge-werkschaften aus eines unerlaubt leichtfertigen Vorgehens schuldig gemacht, weil der Durch-schnittslohn von Männern, Frauen und Jungen-lichen zusammen berechnet worden ist. Hierzu sei bemerkt, daß die von uns veröffentlichten Löhne von der Firma selbst stammen, und zwar aus ihren eigenen Lohnlisten, die uns vom Bür-germeisteramt jweds Vergleichung zur Ver-fügung gestellt wurden; das ist doch gewiß un-anfechtbares Material, verehrte Direktion! Weiter sagt das Flugblatt, daß das Bürgermei-steramt das von uns beigebrachte Vergleichs-material nicht für vergleichbar hielt. Was wir ahnten, hat die Firma nun selbst bestätigt. Das Vergleichsmaterial stamme vorwiegend von süddeutschen Firmen, zum Theil sogar von sol-chen, die die gleichen Arbeitsmethoden haben, wie die Cif. Tabakmanufaktur, aber bedeutend höhere Löhne zahlen. Daß diese Firmen hin-sichtlich der gezahlten Löhne nicht zu den elstfif-schen passen, glauben wir recht gern. Den Vor-wurf des Terrorismus weist das Gewerkschafts-fartell und die Gauleitung aana entschieden zu-rück. Es ist nur unser gesetzlich angewandtes Recht ausgeübt worden. Daß die Firma ein Feind des Koalitionsrechtes der Arbeiter ist, hat sie ja mehrmals im Verein mit der Polizei be-wiesen, indem Streikleitung und Streikposten mit Verhaftung gedroht wurden, wenn sie sich nicht entfernten. Auf welcher Seite Terroris-mus geübt wird, beweisen die schwarzen Listen, die an die übrigen Unternehmer Straßburgs verfaßt werden, so daß die Ausgesperrten in keinem anderen Verufe unterkommen. Das ist Terrorismus im wahren Sinne des Wortes. Dazu, daß in dem Betriebe Arbeiterinnen sind, die für ihre 25jährige Thätigkeit decorirt wor-den sind, braucht ein Wort verloren zu werden. Man darf nur die Decorirten betrachten, wenn diese von oder nach der Fabrik gehen: von weitem sieht man diesen Arnen schon die Noth an. Wenn sich die Firma jetzt freut, daß die Organi-sation aus dem Betrieb entfernt ist, wird doch noch eine Zeit kommen, wo man sich trotz alle-dem mit der Organisation abfinden muß. An der nöthigen Aufklärung der verbleibenden Ar-beiter wird es nicht fehlen; auch diese werden noch einsehen, wie unvernünftig sie gegen ihre Kolleginnen gehandelt haben. Da der ver-hängte Vohlott mit dem Streik zusammen nicht aufgehoben wurde, ist die Direktion um eine Hofnung ärmer geworden. An die organifirte Kollegenschaft richten wir den Appell, überall für den Vohlott der Baaren der Elstfifischen Tabakmanufaktur Propaganda zu machen. Die Herren sollen nicht glauben, daß sie mit uns machen können, was sie wollen.

V následujícím obsaženy jsou některé zá-kony, týkající se dělnictva, jež přijala new-yorská zákonodárna r. 1912.

Kapitola 185 stala se zákonem 5. dubna 1912. Komisař práce může ustanoviti čas od času ne více než sto dvacet pět továrních inspektorů, z nichž ne více než dvacet mohou býti ženy, jež však odvolati může kdykoliv.

Kapitola 331. přijata byla 15. dubna 1912. Zaměstnávání žen po porodu dítěta jest za-povězeno. Má být uznáváno za nezákonité pro majitele, vlastníka, řiditele, dílovedou-cího neb jakoukoliv jinou osobu mající auto-ritu v jakémkoliv továrně, obchodě, přádelně neb dílně vědomě zaměstnávatí ženu, nebo dovoliti zaměstnávatí ženu, během čtyř týd-nů po tom, kdy dala život dítěti.

Kapitola 333. zákonů z roku 1912 ustano-vuje, že žádné dítě přes 14 roků staré ne-může jíti do práce, dokud neobdrží certifikát od zdravotního úřadu. Takový certifikát ne-má být dříve vydán, dokud takové dítěto se osobně nedostaví a není prohlédnuto úřední-kem vydávajícím certifikát, a dokud onen úředník po prohlídce dítěta nepotvrdí a ne-nloží ve své úředovně vviádění, že ono dítko může žiti a zřetelně psáti jednoduché věty v anglické řeči, a že dle jeho úsudku dítěto ono jest čtrnáct roků staré nebo více a že jest normálně vvinuto na ono stáří, jest zdravě a fysicky schopnā vkonávati onu práci, kterou přijati zamýšlí. Tento zá-kon vztahuje se pouze na města prvního řádu ve státu New York.

Uvádíme následující z časopisu "Six Cent-uries of Work and Labor", což napsal Th. Rogers, professor politického hospodářství na universitě Oxford v Anglii: "Svědectví přftomné dohy a příklady z minulosti doka-zují, že dělnické spolky jsou lékem proti nízkým mzdám. Uvádějí zajisté zaměstnavatele v nesnáze. Dělnické organizace požadují pro sebe větší díl z celkového výtěžku průmě-rového. Ony nutí jej (má-li uhájiti si svůj díl v tomto zápase, abv hledal svoji) pomoc v úspore a vynálezech aneb v lacinějším rentu."

Člověk, jenž očekává a tuší nemožnosti vo vzrůst hnutí řemeslných uní, jest odsouzen ke zklamání. Očekávání zakládající se na obrazotvornosti, mimo říše skutků a stávajících podmínek, nemohou se uskutečniti. Hi-storické postup človehčenstva byl pomalý: kdykoliv toto učinilo rychlejší postup, reakce následovala. Neváhly postup jest nejspěš-nější za stávajících událostí.

Výroba doutníků a smotků (cheroots) v druhém a třetím new-yorském distriktu vni-trozemní daně, vážíce více než 3 libry ti-síc, za něž hvala daň zaplácena za měsíce pro-since 1912, ohnášela 61,341.600 kusů. Za ten-týž měsíc v roce 1911 byla daň zaplácena z 55,891.660. Toto ukazuje vzrůst o 5,449.940 proti témuž měsíci roku předcházejícího.

Jednou z chudých ukázek v hnutí řemeslných unií jest pessimista čili škarohlíd; není úspěšným jako činný dělník, protože nemá žádnou důvěru v sebe ani v kohokoliv jiného. Vyhýbaje se těžší a účinné práci potřebné k přemožení odporu a lhostejnosti neunionisty, má všeliké liebé výmluvy; podkopává tím naději a snahy unionových mužů a žen zástavných úspěchu. Jest překážkou na cestě k pokroku.

Časopis "Outlook" píše: Roku 1900 procento čistého výtěžku železnice na vložený do nich kapitál obnášelo pouze čtvrtinu výtěžku továrenníků. V roce 1910 procento to vzrostlo skoro na polovic. Továrníci měli r. 1900 17,119 proc. výtěžku, dráhy 4,650; v roce 1910 byly 12,041 pro továrníky, a 5,729 pro železnice.

Zákon omezující práci i dobu žen na 54 hodin týdně ve státě New Yorku, prohlásil za ústavní soudce Blackmar předsedající nejvyššímu soudu v Brooklyn, N. Y. Dle miněného soudu "svoboda žen uzavíratí kontrakty na prodávání své práce může býti pouze jiným názvem za nedobrovolnou službu stvořenou stávajícími průmyslovými podmínkami."

Zpráva Industriální úrazové komise podaná zákonodárně v Harrisburg, Pa., obsahuje mnohé zajímavé body, z nichž vyjímáme toto: "Většina úrazů povstává následkem přepracování: "Žádný jiný průmyslový stat nedovoluje ženám pracovati v továrnách dvanáct hodin denně čili šedesát hodin týdně, jak přítomný továrenský zákon dovoluje, a komise odporučuje snížení na omezení ženské práce v průmyslových závodech na deset hodin denně čili 54 hodin týdně.

Úřední orgán Národní Federace řemeslných unií v Rakousku počal 1. lednem 1913 vycházeti denně v jazyku německém; jednou za čtrnáct dní v jazyku českém. Bylo též usnešeno vydati polské vydání. Mezdní požadavky rukavičkářů v Praze v Cechách byly továrníky zamítnuty.

Statistika uveřejněná unií tabáčnických dělníků v Belgii (socialistické odvětví) uvádí 241 dílen, jež zaměstnávají 3345 mužských dělníků a 1736 ženských. Průměrná týdenní doba pracovní obnáší šedesát a půl hodiny; průměrná týdenní mzda jest 16 franků 46 centimů, což se rovná asi \$3.29 americké měny.

Časopis "Railway Clerk" píše: "Organizovaná práce sem patří. Ona jest zde a zůstane zde jako organizovaný kapitál. Cím dříve třída zaměstnavatelů se doví, že jejich zaměstnanci se organizují za účelem vzájemného prospěchu a podpory a jiných výhod, jež skýtá organizace, tím dříve si třída zaměstnavatelů uvědomí, že hnutí ono jest stálým a že přináší s sebou zlepšení stavu, a pak

budeme moci přesvědčiti zaměstnavatele, že zaměstnanci to míní do opravdy."

Mendicantes Industriales.

Los trabajadores han sido siempre demasiados pronos a aprovecharse de la fuerza de las uniones de gremios transitoriamente, con el propósito de enderezar los más pesados agravios del presente inmediato y, una vez que ese resultado se ha obtenido, abandonan a la unión hasta que les amenaze otra nueva opresión.

Mientras tanto, muy á menudo tienen la fantasía de hablar con desdén de la unión, diciendo que es "débil" ó que "no sirve," cuando la verdad es que si la unión es débil, est simplemente y solamente porque los que le deben muchos favores y tienen la obligación moral de soportarla, han rehusado de prestarle la menor ayuda.

Un mendigo es uno que solicita limosnas sin ofrecer nada en cambio y á veces se le llama también mendicante.

Un salariado que trata por medio de la unión de obtener salarios más elevados y que evita de dar la menor cosa á la unión en cambio, se puede propiamente llamar mendicante industrial.

Estos mendicantes industriales tienen la gran culpa de las fluctuaciones en el número de los miembros de las uniones de gremios. Acuden á ella temporalmente cuando se presenta un melón que cortar bajo la forma de una aumentación de salarios y tan pronto se ha obtenido la susdicha aumentación, se mandan mudar tan pronto como han venido.

Si todos los salarizados que hasta la fecha han ingresado las uniones de gremios hubieran permanecido en ellas como miembros leales, la labor estaría ahora casi completamente organizada, sino completamente.

El por ciento de los organizados sería tan grande que no ser unionista no pasaría por elegante y tal vez por seguro y todos los que todavía se encontrarían fuera de la unión, ingresarían de súbito.

Los mendicantes industriales son bastante numerosos en el ramo del tabaco. Tienen la deplorable reputación de haber ingresado y abandonado muchas uniones, sin quedar firmes en ninguna.

Han demorado la organización de una manera asombrosa, por la razón que sean cuales fueran las condiciones industriales que militen en favor de la aumentación del número de miembros de una unión, el trabajo que se tiene que hacer primero es reunir una vez más á los mendicantes industriales, y para lograrlo, se gasta un tiempo precioso.

Si las uniones de gremios fueran capaces de conservar las ganancias que logran en el número de sus miembros de temporada en temporada, de manera que las ganancias obtenidas

en una temporada sean netas, el progreso sería más rápido y las oportunidades de mejorar los salarios y las condiciones infinitamente más numerosas.

Los miembros que tienen conciencia en el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones hacia su unión, tanto en el asunto del pago de sus contribuciones como en él de prestar ayuda personal y servicios á la causa unionista, se han de dar cuenta del mal enorme que hacen los mendicantes industriales al movimiento.

El mayor servicio que cualquier miembro bueno y activo de una unión de gremios puede prestar, es de despertar á esos miembros inconsiderados, indiferentes ó faltos de integridad haciéndoles notar cual es su deber, librando así la unión de sus mendicantes industriales, lo que multiplicaría muchas veces las probabilidades de éxito de las uniones de gremios.

Examine la lista de sus miembros, vea cuantos son inactivos y trate de encontrar un modo de hacerlos tomar su puesto de batalla.

* * *

Una crítica equitativa es á la vez honrosa y digna de alabanza; construir, edificar, mejorar, es una ambición generosa. Tener paciencia con los defectos de gente menos favorecida bajo el punto de vista del intelecto ó de la experiencia, es un caudal de valor. El designio de mejorar y de hacer lo que se debe, sin tener cuenta de la recompensa, es un rasgo de carácter inapreciable.

* * *

La producción de puros en el distrito de aduana interior de Florida sobre la cual se pagaron contribuciones durante el mes de diciembre de 1912, se sumó á 26,859,870. En el correspondiente mes del año 1911, se pagaron contribuciones sobre 27,147,390. Resulta, pues, una disminución de 287,520 puros sobre la producción del mes correspondiente del año anterior.

Al tratar de mejorar las condiciones del ramo por medio de demandas de salarios mejores, etc., no se ha de olvidar un factor importante. La organización de más que una mayoría de los trabajadores del ramo es esencial y en muchos casos indispensable para mantener las concesiones hechas por los manufactureros bajo la presión del momento. Una organización permanente y fidelidad á la causa del unionismo son también de primera utilidad.

* * *

La fabricación y la venta del tabaco, de puros y de cigarros en España, aunque sea un monopolio estricto del Gobierno, no la hacen funcionarios de Gobierno en fábricas que pertenecen al Gobierno, como es el caso en Francia y en Austria-Hungaria, sino que esta arrendada á una compañía especialmente orga-

nizada para ese propósito, quien paga al Gobierno una suma estipulada por la concesión.

La compañía que está encargada del monopolio del tabaco en España se llama Compañía Arrendataria de Tabacos y su contrato actual con el Gobierno español fué firmado por un período de 25 años, principiando á correr en 1896.

* * *

El empleo del tabaco aumentó de tal manera entre los Italianos en los pocos decenios que siguieron su introducción, que en 1624 el Papa Urbano promulgó un edicto excomunicando á todos los fumadores y tomadores de rapé. Este edicto fué renovado más tarde por el Papa Inocente XII, pero fué revocado últimamente por el Papa Benedicto XIV, quien era tomador de rapé inveterado. La revocación del edicto contra el tabaco fué emitida en 1724, exactamente 100 años después de la promulgación de la defensa original.

* * *

Uno de los peores ejemplares en el movimiento de las uniones de gremios es el pesimista; no sirve como trabajador activo para la causa, porque no tiene confianza en sí mismo ni en nadie. Asustándose del penoso y activo trabajo que se necesita para vencer á la apatía y la indiferencia del que no pertenece á uniones, presenta las excusas más fútiles; minando á las esperanzas y á las aspiraciones de los que tienen la ambición de obtener éxito. Es un obstáculo en el camino del progreso.

* * *

La clase obrera se puede favorecer á sí misma por medio de la co-operación y de la acción inteligente; se puede favorecer por medio de la organización y la adopción de planos rentísticos, sociales y morales. Se puede favorecer á sí misma al permitir á sus hijos recibir una educación decente; al mejorar sus hogares y su vecindad y al utilizar sus horas desocupadas estudiando ó gozando de un recreo saludable.

Los salarios bajos son un atrozadero en el camino del progreso y de la civilización; minan la vitalidad de jóvenes y viejos. Los salarios bajos procrean la tuberculosis y las enfermedades contagiosas; zapan al hogar y á la familia, destruyen la esperanza y producen al pesimismo, preparando el camino para la senilidad prematurada y la muerte.

* * *

El hombre que espera y anticipa imposibilidades en el crecimiento del movimiento de las uniones de gremios está condenado á llevarse un chasco. Las expectativas fundadas sobre la imaginación, fuera del dominio de los hechos y de las condiciones que rigen la vida, no se pueden realizar. El progreso histórico de la humanidad se ha desarrollado con mucha lentitud. Cuantas veces lo ha hecho rápida-

mente, ha habido poco después una reacción. El progreso gradual es el que mejor dura en el curso del tiempo.

* * *

Las principales enmiendas á la constitución propuestas en el Estado de Ohio que han sido ratificadas por el pueblo durante en otoño pasado, son las siguientes:

Primero: Iniciativa y referendium;

Segundo: Jornada de ocho horas en obras públicas;

Tercero: Supresión de la labor de cárceles por contrato;

Cuarto: La oposición al gobierno por medio de mandamiento fué vencida por un voto de 257,302 contra 240,896.

* * *

El hecho que la labor de menores se permite todavía en fábricas, talleres y minas en varios estados, es una violación flagrante de los derechos humanos y de la protección que se debe á la infancia; es una mancha en nuestra civilización. La ley que permite á la codicia y á la avaricia de rapiñar la salud y la vida misma de infantes para acumular fortunas es una reliquia de las épocas de superstición y de ignorancia, del sistema brutal de la feodalidad.

* * *

El trabajo de organizar y de educar á los trabajadores en uniones protectivas, eficientes y promovedoras es una tarea estupenda y el éxito alcanzado á pesar de la oposición y la obstrucción que la rodean, no es menos estuendo.

Si á este trabajo se le permitiera proceder de manera natural y legítima, sus mejoramientos se extenderían á cada fase de la existencia nacional.

Desgraciadamente, no es este el caso, pues al medio del camino de la labor organizada se encuentra la doble iniquidad permitida por la forma republicana del gobierno, el juez mandatario y la corte capitalística.

El informe de la Comisión de Accidentes Industriales á la legislatura de Harrisburg, Pa., contiene muchos puntos interesantes, entre los cuales citamos los que siguen: "Una de las causas de accidentes más fértiles es el trabajo excesivo. Ningun otro estado manufacturero importante permite que se empleen mujeres por jornadas de doce horas y sesenta horas por semana, como lo permiten las presentes leyes fábricas; y la comisión recomienda que se limiten las horas de trabajo para las mujeres en establecimientos industriales á diez por día y á cincuenta y cuatro horas por semana."

* * *

El informe oficial de la Aduana de Cuba demuestra que las exportaciones totales de

puros, desde el primero de enero de 1912 hasta el 31 de diciembre del mismo año, á todos los países extranjeros, se han sumado á 178,981,472. En el año anterior las remesas totales se sumaron á 188,129,188; sea una disminución de 9,147,716 puros en el año pasado comparada la exportación á la del anterior.

* * *

Los importadores de tabaco en hojas, que incluyen varios manufactureros, favorecen una reducción de derechos sobre las hojas apropiadas para envolturas, de \$1.85 por libra á un peso y sobre las rellenaduras, de 35 centavos á 20 centavos por libra. Bajo el tratado de reciprocidad con Cuba existe una reducción de veinte por ciento sobre las tarifas actuales.

Dans les fabriques placées sous le contrôle de l'Etat en France, lequel a le monopole pour la fabrication des cigares, cigarettes, tabac à fumer, etc., les employés comprenaient en 1910, 173 fonctionnaires salariés, 878 personnes travaillant dans le département technique, y compris 176 femmes, plus 2,030 ouvriers et 12,002 ouvrières. En 1909, les employés comprenaient 1,965 hommes et 12,362 femmes. La moyenne des salaires de 1901 à 1905 pour une journée de travail de dix heures, était de cinq francs soixante-dix sept centimes pour les hommes et de trois francs quatrevingt centimes pour les femmes (100 centimes égalent un franc qui est vingt cents en argent américain). De 1906 à 1910, la moyenne des salaires pour les hommes s'est élevée à six francs quarante quatre centimes et pour les femmes, à quatre francs quarante centimes. Les heures de travail ont été réduites à neuf par journée.

* * *

Sous l'Acte Britannique d'Assurance, qui entra en vigueur le premier janvier 1913, chaque ouvrière a droit, en accouchant, à une somme de \$7.50. Ce n'est par beaucoup, mais cela aide à défrayer les frais. Le caractère de cette législation indique un tournant dans l'histoire industrielle.

* * *

L'homme qui attend et anticipe des impossibilités dans la croissance du mouvement des unions de métiers est condamné au désappointement. Les espérances basées sur l'imagination, en dehors du domaine des faits, placées hors de l'influence des conditions de la vie, ne peuvent être réalisées. Le progrès historique de l'humanité a été lent; partout où il a avancé à grands pas, la réaction n'a pas manqué de se produire. Le progrès graduel est le plus durable dans le cours des événements.

* * *

Nous extrayons ce qui suit de "Six siècles de travail et de salaires" par Thorold Rogers,

professeur d'économie politique à Oxford, Angleterre :

"L'évidence du présent l'exemple du passé paraissent prouver que les associations du travail sont le remède contre les salaires infimes. Elles mettent sans aucun doute le patron dans une situation difficile. Elles réclament une part plus grosse pour le labeur dans la répartition des bénéfices de l'industrie. Elles l'obligent (s'il veut maintenir sa place dans la lutte) à trouver son remède dans l'économie du gaspillage, dans le développement de l'invention ou dans la réduction du loyer."

* * *

Les travailleurs peuvent s'aider eux-mêmes au moyen de la co-opération et de l'action intelligente; ils peuvent s'aider eux-mêmes par l'organisation et par l'adoption de plans destinés à leur donner un avancement financier, social et moral. Ils peuvent s'aider eux-mêmes en permettant à leurs enfants d'obtenir une éducation convenable; en améliorant leurs demeures et leurs alentours et en utilisant leurs heures de loisir par l'étude et une récréation salubre.

* * *

Les salaires bas sont la pierre d'achoppement dans le chemin du progrès et de la civilisation; ils épuisent le sang, vital des jeunes comme des vieux. Les salaires bas engendrent la tuberculose et les maladies contagieuses; ils minent le foyer et la famille, détruisent l'espoir et créent le pessimisme; ils pavent enfin la voie à la décrépitude prématurée et à la mort.

* * *

La critique équitable est à la fois honorable et digne de louanges; l'ambition de construire, d'édifier, de faire mieux, est légitime. Supporter patiemment les défauts des gens moins bien dotés en intelligence et en expérience, voilà un fonds de valeur. L'ambition d'améliorer et de faire bien, sans égard à la récompense, est un trait de caractère qui n'a pas de prix.

* * *

Exigez l'estampille de l'union et donnez au mouvement des unions de métiers une poussée vers le haut. Chaque emplette, pour infime qu'elle soit, vous met dans la tête la nécessité d'aider les camarades dans les autres métiers. L'estampille d'union est notre drapeau de bataille dans le terrain d'opérations de la guerre industrielle. Comme un soldat dans la lutte pour de meilleures conditions, vous devez vous rendre compte qu'en la demandant toujours et en faisant de son emploi la règle de votre existence, vous inspirerez à d'autres le désir de se battre en faveur d'un mouvement qui a déjà accompli tant de choses.

Frédéric Palmer écrit dans le "Hampton's Magazine": "Je ne puis me rendre compte comment quelqu'un peut étudier le sujet sans croire que, dans les présentes relations du capital et du labeur et de la société, les unions sont la seule protection qu'aient les ouvriers." Norman Hapgood dit dans "Collier's": "Aucune force simple a fait davantage pour nous éduquer, pauvres et riches, que les unions. Dans le labeur, l'association a fait tant de bien, que le mal qui en est dérivé incidemment est comparativement minime. L'union a été appelée l'école publique des travailleurs. Elle est davantage. Elle est l'introductrice d'une discussion équitable entre le pauvre et le riche."

* * *

L'homme qui porte sur lui une carte d'union qu'il ne respecte pas, ou qui ne fait aucun effort pour obtenir que d'autres se rallient à son union, ou qui s'abstient de participer aux meetings de son union sans avoir une bonne raison pour le faire, ou qui se refuse à accomplir un devoir qu'il doit à son union, ou qui achète des marchandises non-unionistes alors qu'il pourrait s'en procurer d'unionistes, est aussi inutile à son union qu'une oie dans une ferme d'autruches.—Los Angeles Citizen.

Les statistiques officielles pour le Canada tout entier pendant l'année fiscale 1912 montrent une importation totale de 152,456 livres de cigares, évaluées à \$613,232. Cuba fournit la totalité de ce chiffre, moins environ un douzième, les Etats-Unis n'ayant que cette proportion dans la transaction. Comme contraste avec l'importation, on roula au Canada pendant la même période, 248,906,934 cigares, de sorte qu'une évaluation modérée établit que l'importation ne constitue qu'un quinzième environ de la consommation de cigares du Canada. Le tabac en feuilles importé dans le Dominion pendant l'année s'est élevé à 17,203,513 livres, évaluées à \$4,434,757; sur ce total, 15,472,599 livres, évaluées à \$3,802,437 provenaient des Etats-Unis, pendant que le reste était à peu près également divisé entre le tabac cubain et l'East Indian Wrapper importé via Grande Bretagne, Belgique et Allemagne.

* * *

Le Parlement de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud a passé un Bill qui régleme la journée de huit heures dans les mines à charbon. Au cours de la grève des mineurs à Waihi, Nouvelle Zélande, soixante six unionistes furent envoyés en prison pour une année parce qu'ils avaient refusé de donner un cautionnement garantissant leur bonne conduite future. La grève, qui fut perdue, était une protestation contre la cour d'arbitrage obligatoire. La loi

qui pourvoit à cette cour a été en vigueur depuis près de vingt ans.

* * *

Les statistiques publiées par l'Union des Travailleurs en Tabacs de Belgique (succursale socialiste) couvrent 241 fabriques, qui

emploient 3,345 hommes et 1,736 femmes. La moyenne des heures de travail par semaine est de soixante et demie; la moyenne des salaires par semaine est de seize francs quarante six centimes, ce qui équivaut à \$3.29 en monnaie canadienne.

ORGANIZERS' MONTHLY REPORT

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 7, 1913.

Conditions throughout the cigarmaking enters of Pennsylvania have not undergone very much of a change during the past few months. Indeed, it may truthfully be said that no noticeable change, at least so far as extended organization among the cigarmakers is concerned, has taken place.

During the past two months I have visited Denver, Reading, Maytown, Harrisburg, Ephrata, York, Terre Hill, Akron, Columbia, Rothsville, McSherrystown, Allentown, Etnaus and Lititz. The factories at all of these places work full time, and in some instances overtime just before and up to the Christmas holidays. Practically all of the factories in this territory have resumed operations since the holiday season and are working steady.

The work of trade union education among the unorganized cigar makers is going steadily forward, however, and I expect on my next visit to the points I have covered in preliminary work will result in some awakening among our fellow craftsmen who have thus far failed to be convinced that membership in the Cigarmakers' International Union is the most profitable investment that a cigarmaker can possibly make.

During the month of January I participated for one week in the "Labor Forward" movement that is being conducted under the auspices of the trade unions of Syracuse, N. Y. In my judgment much good to the trade union cause can be gained through forward movements of this character, and it is quite gratifying to note that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at its last meeting, took favorable action on this question, and have referred the matter to Secretary Frank Morrison to work out a comprehensive plan for a nation wide labor forward movement under the direction of the A. F. of L. The influence of the Syracuse forward movement is not confined to that city alone, but has already extended to the cities and towns within a radius of a hundred miles. Eastern Pennsylvania is badly in need of a waking up of this kind.

From Syracuse I proceeded to South

Bethlehem, Pa., stopping at Elmira, N. Y., on the way. Elmira cigarmakers enjoy a 100 per cent organization, yet it requires a constant agitation on their part in favor of home product, in order to keep pace with the outside non-union brands that are constantly being dumped into the local market. Notwithstanding the keenness of the competition, the members of Union 52, by judicious agitation, including newspaper advertising, increased the output of Elmira made cigars to such an extent that the membership of the union grew from 40 to 72, which seems to prove conclusively the value of energetic label agitation.

At South Bethlehem, Pa., I appeared before the annual convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Liquor Dealers and secured from them a unanimous endorsement for union made cigars, and a recommendation to their members that, when purchasing cigars, they pay due regard to the emblem of fairly paid labor. So far as I am informed, this is the first declaration of this kind we ever had from the retail liquor dealers in the state of Pennsylvania.

Fraterrally,

E. E. Greenawalt, Organizer.

No man ever regrets being manly, honest, truthful, honorable, a gentleman, kind to everybody, a foe to the knocker, true to your friends, a lover of your home, of a happy disposition, hospitable to your guests, fair with your employer, patriotic to your country, forgetful of your troubles, man enough to admit them, careful in all you do and say, temperate in all your habits, the best workman in the shop, without malice toward any one, clean of speech as well as body, able to see your own mistakes, loyal to your wife or sweetheart, considerate of women and children, generous with your friends and enemies, as neatly dressed as your circumstances will allow, interested in your employer's welfare as well as your own, of such value to him that he has to be fair with you and being appreciative of the fact that there is some good in every man.

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

Monon Bldg., Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Box 30, New York City,
First Vice Pres.

THOS. F. TRACY, 11 Appleton St., Boston,
Mass., Second Vice Pres.

A. GARIBPY, 289 Ave. Hotel De Ville, Montreal,
Can., Third Vice Pres.

W. H. FITZGERALD, 799 Division St., Portland,
Ore., Fourth Vice Pres.

L. P. HOFFMAN, 535 Reid St., Jacksonville,
Ill., Fifth Vice Pres.

JOHN REICHERT, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee,
Wis., Sixth Vice Pres.

E. G. HALL, 923 3d Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.,
Seventh Vice Pres.

GIBSON WEBER, 1625 N. Bouvier St., Station
C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

NOTICE TO LOCAL UNIONS.

When applying for retiring cards read the Constitution.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 30c to the 20c list, or retires absolutely, all previous cards in possession of the union should be returned to the International Union.

Before notifying the office of the death of a beneficiary member consult Section 151 and comply with same, and if the member has a card deposited send it along with the notification, but take a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 194, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

173 Zanesville .. \$ 50.00	278 London .....\$200.00
174 Joliet 200.00	232 Bridgeport 50.00
178 Olney 50.00	236 Wichita 50.00
179 Bangor 50.00	239 Miami 50.00
182 Madison 50.00	290 Janesville 50.00
183 Mendota 50.00	296 Wilmington 50.00
184 Bay City..... 100.00	297 Canton 50.00
186 Flint 100.00	298 Glens Falls... 50.00
191 Morris 50.00	300 Michigan City 50.00
193 Jefferson City 50.00	301 Akron 50.00
197 Warsaw 100.00	303 Perkaskie 50.00
200 Galesburg 50.00	304 Racine 100.00
205 Battle Creek 50.00	305 Monmouth 100.00
206 North Adams 50.00	306 Pueblo 50.00
207 Carthage 200.00	314 Jackson 50.00
208 Kalamazoo 50.00	315 St. Cloud..... 100.00
211 Victoria 50.00	316 M'Sherrytown200.00
214 Bluffton 100.00	317 Wilkesbarre .. 100.00
217 South Chicago 100.00	318 Chattanooga .. 50.00
229 Binghamton .. 100.00	322 Joplin 50.00
232 Sellersville .. 200.00	323 Sheboygan 50.00
239 Lyons 50.00	328 Creston 50.00
242 York 100.00	329 Fond du Lac .. 50.00
243 Chicago Heights50.00	332 San Diego..... 50.00
250 Bellville 100.00	334 Saratoga 50.00
257 Lancaster 200.00	340 Traverse City 50.00
258 Streator 50.00	347 Fargo 50.00
262 Dallas 50.00	356 Palatka 50.00
267 Sunnyside 50.00	357 Vancouver 100.00
270 Fort Dodge 50.00	358 Fremont 50.00
273 Rockland 50.00	367 Ogden 50.00
275 Aberdeen 50.00	371 Barre 50.00
277 Oskaloosa .. 100.00	382 Rushville 50.00

Union 192, Manchester, N. H., holds \$10 for Simon Goldsmith, Brooklyn, N. Y., in connection with the Bentley fund, which he may obtain by writing to the secretary, Mr. J. F. Conway, 825 Elm street, Manchester, N. H.

The new constitutions are now being printed and will be mailed to local unions some time this month. An advance copy was mailed to each secretary on Feb. 12th.

The codification of the constitution, authorized by the Baltimore convention, and submitted to popular vote on January 11th, was practically unanimously approved.

On January 23, 1913, we mailed to all local unions by parcel post one year's supply of monthly reports, etc., as follows: 24 monthly financial report blanks, 12 state of trade blanks, 12 out-of-work and loan report blanks, 2 officers'-elect blanks, 5 label custodian report blanks and 20 supply order blanks.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

Frank A. McCarthy appealed against 97, Boston, for sustaining its president, who ruled that in a case where the Executive Board, which under their laws is designated as the Court of Oyer and Terminer, tries a member and finds him not guilty that the decision of the board is final and that the union cannot again act upon the case or approve or disapprove the action of the Board. The appellant claims that the ruling makes the Executive Board superior to the union which created it, and further holds that in all cases any action taken by the local executive board is subject to the approval or disapproval of the union. The appeal was sustained.

Charles Meadows appealed against 87, Boston, for adopting a law which provides that a floral piece shall be sent to the house of any deceased member. The appeal was sustained.

Charles Meadows appealed against 97, Boston, for adopting a law giving the local executive board the right to donate funds to unions on strike and to levy an assessment for the purpose of replacing same. The appeal was sustained.

Charles Meadows appealed against 97, Boston, for adopting a law providing that in the case of the death of a member who had not been such long enough to entitle him to death benefit a sum not to exceed \$75 should be appropriated for burial purposes. The decision is that the union may levy a voluntary assessment for this purpose.

A. Winfrey appealed against 170, West Palm Beach, for fining him for non-attendance* at meetings. The appeal was not sustained.

P. Anderson appealed against 79, Sandusky, concerning the date of his reported sickness. The appeal was not sustained.

H. Wiberg appealed against 98, St. Paul, for refusing him a loan. The union replied that there were jobs open which the member could have had. The appeal was not sustained.

I. Ruben appealed against 94, Pawtucket, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

Wm. Loumach appealed against 378, Brandon,

for charging him with drawing illegal benefits. The appeal was not sustained.

R. J. Blum et al. appealed against 222, Peru, reference the election of officers. The appeal was not sustained.

W. J. O'Farrell appealed against 42, Hartford, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The evidence shows that O'Farrell gave money to a friend to pay the dues, but the friend was injured in the meantime and forgot about it. The appeal was sustained.

Chas. Schilf appealed against 487, Baker, for fining him \$10 for making open head work \$2 below the bill. The appeal was not sustained.

J. Treacy et al. appealed against 278, London, for reducing a fine on one of its members from \$25 to \$5. The appeal was not sustained.

J. L. Whitley appealed against 92, Worcester, for not paying his claim for sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

P. Heinig appealed against 39, New Haven, for fining him for failing to attend regular meeting. Appellant submits a certificate showing constitutional afflictions, etc. The appeal was sustained.

E. E. Blout appealed against 209, Coldwater, for fining him \$25 for working in a non-union shop. The appeal was not sustained.

Guy Bruce appealed against 358, Fremont, for fining him for leaving without paying a board bill. Appellant shows that his card was deposited with the union as security and that he did leave, but the next week sent back money to pay the board bill. The appeal was sustained.

Max Strauss appealed against 37, Fort Wayne, for refusing to date his reported sickness back four days before he reported to the union. The appeal was not sustained.

A. Schoenwirth appealed against 213, New York, reference changing the date of the nomination and election of officers. The appeal was not sustained.

J. W. Long appealed against 4, Cincinnati, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

G. L. Whitmore appealed against 116, Cortland, for suspending him and fining him \$50 for the alleged employment of a non-union man. The decision is that Mr. Whitmore be given a new trial and an opportunity to defend himself.

Frank Welland appealed against 111, Des Moines, for fining him for failure to parade on Labor Day. The appeal was sustained.

F. Stehm appealed against 238, Sacramento, for fining him \$25.00 and barring him from working in a certain shop. That part of the appeal reference the \$25.00 fine was not sustained; that part of the appeal barring him from working in a certain shop was sustained.

L. Alexander, a 20-cent member, appealed against 428, Trenton, for suspending and fining him \$50.00 for refusing to quit his job in a non-union shop. The appeal was not sustained.

S. U. Williams appealed against 39, New Haven, for refusing to pay his claim of \$17.50 for alleged lost time on account of an action of the union. The appeal was not sustained.

S. U. Williams appealed against 39, New Haven, for not finding a member guilty and fining him. The appeal was not sustained.

S. U. Williams appealed against the president of 39, New Haven, for failing to call a special meeting. Should first have appealed to the union. The appeal was not sustained.

S. U. Williams appealed against 39, New Haven, for fining him \$20 for an alleged difficulty with the foreman of the factory. The appeal was sustained.

Union 330, Alpena, appealed against the action of the Financier in charging \$40.00 illegal sick benefit against Alex. Herman (57965) while on the 90-day suspension list. The appeal was not sustained.

Decisions of International Executive Board.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1913.

Mr. G. W. Perkins, President Cigarmakers' International Union, Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother—On page 29 of the December (1912) Journal there is published my

communication regarding the decisions of the International Executive Board, and in which an error appears. I refer to the appeal of F. W. Carlson and the decision of the Executive Board thereon. The error occurred in the name and number of the union. It appears in the case referred to that Mr. F. W. Carlson is a member of Union 150, Sioux City, Iowa, whereas it should have been stated that he is a member of Local 20 of Decatur, Ill. The error occurred because there were two appeals in my possession where the appellants are both named Carlson, the initials alone being different. You will please publish this letter in the forthcoming Journal and in the same department of the Journal in which my report of decisions is printed.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
First Vice-President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR JANUARY, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

45 Springfield	\$100	258 Streator	\$100
4 Cincinnati	200	268 Escanaba	200
14 Chicago	100	275 Aberdeen	50
15 Chicago	200	277 Oskaloosa	50
17 Cleveland	200	278 London	200
34 Chippewa Falls	100	288 Manheim	50
55 Hamilton	200	294 Duluth	50
57 Champaign	200	304 Racine	100
184 Bay City	100	310 Manistee	50
192 Manchester	100	311 Auburn	50
208 Kalamazoo	100	314 Jackson	50
218 Binghamton	200	318 Chattanooga	100
223 Ottumwa	50	329 Fond du Lac	100
236 Reading	200	334 Saratoga	100
243 Chicago Hgts	50	335 Hammond	50
247 Blue Island	50	342 Batavia	50
250 Belleville	50	351 Mankato	50
251 New York	200		

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

187 Covington	\$3.00	172 Davenport	\$.50
394 Sycamore	1.00	104 Pottsville	50
379 Rochester	1.00	94 Pawtucket	40
2 Buffalo	2.50	322 Joplin	1.00
294 Duluth	3.00	160 Milford	50
152 Youngstown	2.50	214 Bluffton	1.00
47 Quincy	1.50	154 Lincoln	1.50
52 Elmira	1.50	184 Bay City	1.50
124 Watertown	1.00	130 Saginaw	1.00
242 York	1.00	392 Lakeland	50
53 New Orleans	50	61 La Crosse	50
378 Brandon	50	816 McSherrytown	5.00
279 Plattsburgh	2.10	257 Lancaster	3.50
175 Kingston	2.00	88 Dubuque	1.00
415 Elkhart	1.00	483 Gloversville	50
28 Westfield	1.50	3 Paterson	1.00
61 La Crosse	1.50	375 Anaconda	50
348 Corning	1.00	372 Marshfield	1.00
290 Janesville	1.00	94 Pawtucket	50
240 Norfolk	1.00	49 Springfield	50
68 Albany	50		

STATIONERY.

476 Pontiac	\$3.50	208 Kalamazoo	\$1.75
431 Litchfield	1.75	351 Mankato	2.40
367 Ogden	3.50	100 Edgerton	3.50
13 New York	3.50	20 Decatur	3.50
471 Americus	2.40	412 Newport News	3.50
134 Laporte	3.50	143 Lincoln	1.80
271 Rochester	1.75	178 Olney	1.20
224 Salt Lake	1.75	383 Chicago	2.40

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

105 Maysville	\$	3.50
278 London	.....	3.10
231 Amsterdam	.....	1.10
140 St. Catharines	.....	3.05
205 Battle Creek	.....	1.09
227 Chicago	.....	1.00
94 Pawtucket	.....	.55
488 Middletown	.....	2.03
150 Sioux City	.....	1.35
320 Athens	.....	1.23
168 Oshkosh	.....	2.57
311 Auburn	.....	2.10
357 Vancouver	.....	1.75
72 Burlington	.....	2.75

6 Syracuse	7.50
38 Springfield	1.10
98 St. Paul	2.81
347 Fargo	4.50
296 Wilmington	3.98
253 Oakland	2.50
101 Spring Valley	10.90
182 Madison	2.00
114 Jacksonville	2.23
305 Monmouth	1.05
230 Millville	2.10
107 Erie	4.53
309 Rothsville, dates	.40
457 Benton Harbor, dates	.40
79 Sandusky, dates	.40
186 Flint, dates	.40
342 Batavia, dates	.40
58 Montreal, dates	.90
145 Williamsport, dates	.55
417 Dunkirk, dates	.55
447 Kenosha, dates	.07
92, 95, 122, 197, 209, 243, 294, 314, 323, 409, 441, 457, dates at 15c each	1.83
168 Oshkosh, type	1.76
244 Harrisburg, type	.22
42 Hartford, type	.22
485 Augusta, type	.22
173 Zanesville, type	.44
321 New Britain, type	.10
275 Aberdeen, cancelling stamp	.75
87 Brooklyn, cancelling stamp	.75
172 Davenport, cancelling stamp	.75
362 Great Falls, cancelling stamp	.75
208 Kalamazoo, cancelling stamp	.75
467 Arcibo, cancelling stamp	.75
65 Lynn, ink pad	.40
97 Boston, ink pads	2.10
290 Janesville, label plate	1.00
369 Sherman, label block	1.00
185 Paducah, seal	1.00
Returned funds, 252, Brunswick	173.15
285 H. V. Illias, returned convention loan	10.00
268 Fred Mulderick, returned convention loan	20.00
120 Ed Brhart, returned convention loan	10.00

Receipts for January	\$4,199.12
Balance January 1, 1913	1,281.83
Total	\$5,480.95

EXPENDITURES.

Office rent	\$ 100.00
Salary to International President	155.00
Salary to clerks	578.50
Printing 3,030 blank cards membership	60.60
Printing postals, form 1-2-3	8.25
Printing stationery for local unions	15.73
Printing tally sheets	4.00
Printing 3,000,000 labels	360.00
Printing December Journal	453.53
Cartoon for Journal	10.00
47% reams Journal paper	231.25
Electros of label	1.15
Postage on Journals	41.29
Postals on letters and cards	61.98
Postage on monthly report blank sup- plies	36.90
1,000 postals for form 3	10.00
W. A. Campbell, salary and expense as Financier	375.00
P. R. Martinez, salary and expense as Organizer	122.52
J. E. Farrell, salary and expense as Or- ganizer	25.00
E. E. Greenawalt, salary and expense as Organizer	200.00
A. Strasser, salary	50.00
International President, expense to Washington, tariff hearing	62.25
W. V. Todd, postage	3.27
Expressage on labels and supplies	71.17
Tax on office	7.38
Insurance on office furniture and sup- plies	16.60
Electric light	2.21
Telephone service	8.00
Twine	4.95
Carbon paper and note books	3.85
Repairing type machine	5.00
Exchange on checks	.55
Carting labels to No. 14	1.20
Ink	2.25
Parcel post map and scales	2.50

Sundry supplies for office	4.21
15 telegrams not prepaid	12.24
Expense for January	\$3,111.28
Balance Jan. 31, 1913	2,369.67
Total	\$5,480.95

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

(When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.)	
Charter	\$5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	6.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	1.00
*Extra plates for additional revenue dis- trict, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.00
*Factory numbers, logotypes (solid num- bers) in sets of five	.22
Ink pads for label canceler (8x4% or 8x3%), duplicate	.35
1,000 label order blanks, prepaid	.50
1 200-page register, prepaid	.60
1 100-page register, prepaid	.40
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 1/2 x 3 in.	.20
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/4 x 1 1/4 in.	.23
Duplicate set year dates, label canceler, commencing 1913, five years, prepaid	.40
*One cancelling stamp, complete, for due stamps	.75
Duplicate set year dates, due stamps, can- celer, good for five years	.15
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.00
One set of books, consisting of 100-page ledger, day book and treasurer's account book	2.00
200-page ledger or day book, charges "col- lect"	1.00
300-page day book or ledger, charges "col- lect"	1.50
100-page day book or ledger, charges "col- lect"	.75
400-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.00
500-page ledger, charges "collect"	3.50
One treasurer's account book, postage pre- paid	.50
*Letter heads, 500 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Letter heads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.20
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.20
Electrotypes for letter heads and envelopes, with block for tint background, prepaid	1.30
700 treasurer's voucher receipts, book form, perforated stub, prepaid	1.00

The above articles will ONLY be shipped when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50c in. fee stamps; 30c due stamps; 20c due stamps; 15c due stamps; 10c due stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; trans-fer cards; perm. with 1 cards; 15-yr. with 1 cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cert.; O. of Wk. trav. cards; O. of Wk. reg. books; O. of Wk. receipt cards; O. of Wk. trav. certs.; O. of Wk. and loan receipt blanks; con-stitutions; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; officers-elect blanks; state-of-trade blanks; strike report blanks; *financial secs. seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks.

*Have to be made or printed to order.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Emil R. Loff of La Grange, Ill., would like to hear from Carl Streebeck. Address 32 N. Waiola avenue, La Grange, Ill.

Fred Dolby is requested to write to J. Dolby, who has news for him. By 278, London, Ont.

Frank and George Gates would like to know the whereabouts of their brother, John Gates (8079). Address 3 Buckley place, Troy, N. Y.

Edward Guenther is requested to communicate with Timothy Fennel, care Union 39, New Haven, Conn.

If Henri Pare will send his address to the secretary of 39, New Haven, Conn., he will receive some money due him from A. G. P.

William Giese, please write to your father, care of Fred J. Gardner, secretary 74, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Patrick Horan, 657 Pine street, Central Falls, R. I., desires to know the whereabouts of his son, Michael Horan, a cigarmaker.

J. Joseph would like to hear from J. P. Sullivan. Care of Union 42, Hartford, Conn.

The parents of Emil Kreamer are anxious to hear from him. Anyone knowing his address will confer a great favor by informing A. Wirz, Greenville, Ill.

H. G. Wolters, 2401 W. Lake, Chicago, Ill., wants to hear from his son, L. H. Wolters.

Any secretary knowing the whereabouts of Robt. E. Sprehnel please notify Wm. M. Smith, Perkasie, Pa. Business of importance.

Will John McNamee, formerly of Columbus, O., please write to his old friend, E. J. Guthrie, 728 W. Duval street, Jacksonville, Fla.

Union 28, Westfield, Mass., would like to hear from T. J. Danzer on account of sickness of his wife.

REFERENDUM VOTE

The total aggregate vote upon each resolution adopted by the Baltimore Convention and submitted to popular vote is as follows:

No. of Resolution.	For.	Against.
1.....	7,778	306
2.....	7,755	332
3.....	7,600	174
4.....	7,248	351
5.....	7,510	141
6.....	6,872	791
7.....	7,187	415
8.....	6,036	1,704
9.....	7,471	659
10.....	7,524	619
11.....	8,021	186
12.....	6,834	792
13.....	7,215	299
14.....	7,043	767
15.....	7,298	258
16.....	6,519	889
17.....	7,220	194
18.....	7,097	229
19.....	6,655	680
20.....	6,833	1,092
21.....	6,995	364
22.....	7,168	148
23.....	7,294	150
24.....	7,735	184
25.....	7,558	245
26.....	7,494	125
27.....	7,717	153
28.....	7,485	208
29.....	7,572	123
30.....	7,566	128
31.....	7,222	317
32.....	6,173	1,324
33.....	7,462	95
34.....	7,148	883
35.....	7,764	226
36.....	6,899	516
37.....	7,284	336

Correction—In the tabulated vote on amendments, Section 45, published in the January Journal, Union 206, North Adams, Mass., reported 13 votes in favor and 1 vote against. In a letter dated February 3d the secretary says he

made a mistake in reporting and that the vote was 1 in favor and 13 against.

State of Trade, February 1, 1913.

GOOD.		DULL.	
12 Oneida	193 Jefferson City	25 Milwaukee	129 Denver
17 Cleveland	206 Battle Creek	36 Topeka	132 Brooklyn
27 Toronto	210 Rome	40 Biddeford	136 Hudson
34 Chippewa Falls	222 Peru	43 Urbana	142 Lockport
37 Ft. Wayne	231 Amsterdam	45 Springfield	145 Williamsport
55 Hamilton	232 Sellersville	48 Toledo	146 N. Brunswick
68 Albany	236 Reading	52 Elmira	147 Union Hill
83 Nashville	247 Blue Island	54 Evansville	157 Rockford
117 Pine Bluff	253 Oakland	56 Leavenworth	158 Lafayette
123 Warren	257 Sumnerstown	71 Elgin	162 Green Bay
209 Coldwater	272 Lansing	74 Poughkeepsie	168 Kansasville
279 Plattsburgh	274 Pekin	76 Hannibal	173 Janesville
308 Perkaskie	278 London	77 Minneapolis	175 Kingston
314 Jackson	282 Bridgeport	81 Peckskill	178 Olney
416 Norwalk	288 Geneva	82 Meadville	179 Bangor
	288 Mannheim	86 Mansfield	184 Cayce
	298 Glens Falls	82 Worcester	195 Frankfort
	300 Michigan City	88 Omaha	200 Galesburg
	304 Racine	102 Kansas City	208 Kalamazoo
	309 Rothsaville	104 Pottsville	214 Bluffton
	320 Athens	106 Lock Haven	220 New Orleans
	321 New Britain	112 Oneonta	223 Sedalia
	323 Sheboygan	120 Muscatine	239 Lyons
	331 Crookston	125 Norwich	246 Salamancas
	332 San Diego	126 Ephrata	249 Findlay
	335 Hammond	127 Mattoon	250 Belleville
	338 Eureka		257 Lancaster
	365 Havana		259 Bloomington
	368 Pt. Huron		263 Adria
	378 Brandon		270 Ft. Dodge
	394 Sycamore		277 Okaloosa
	395 Waterbury		280 Owego
	397 Ionia		286 Wichita
	400 Red Wing		287 Marinette
	412 Newport News		290 Janesville
	415 Elkhart		294 Duluth
	417 Dunkirk		295 Scranton
	421 Burlington		296 Wilmington
	422 Berlin		297 Canton
	427 Rahway		301 Akron
	431 Litchfield		302 Tecumseh
	439 Carbondale		307 Reno
	443 Albuquerque		310 Manistee
	447 Kenosha		311 Auburn
	454 Cedar Rapids		315 St. Cloud
	468 Albion		322 Joplin
	468 Manitowoc		326 Taunton
	483 Gloverville		330 Alpena
	486 New West'ste		340 Traverse City
	487 Baker		347 Fargo
	497 Kankakee		351 Mankato
	499 Trinidad		352 Brookville
			355 Honesdale
			359 Atchison
			366 Ann Arbor
			367 Ogden
			371 Barre
			372 Marshfield
			381 Watertown
			384 St. Augustine
			393 Cadillac
			402 Quakertown
			404 Austin
			406 Crawfordsville
			408 Kewanee
			410 Centralia
			410 Salina
			424 Stratford
			434 Faribault
			435 Kenton
			436 Olyphant
			444 Walla Walla
			452 Petoskey
			456 Albia
			457 Benton Harbor
			458 Brainerd
			466 Easton
			476 Pontiac
			478 Wheeling
			482 Wausau
			485 Augusta
			488 Middletown
			489 Iola
			490 Fairfield
			494 Fall River
			496 Marshalltown

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 441, Little Rock, Ark..

to fine B. Clark (31707) \$25.00 for working in the non-union factory of Bloch, Meyer & Co. and teaching girls to make cigars. Vote—Affirmative, 8; negative, 0.

Approved the application of Union 15, Chicago, to fine Walter Kanabey (68955) \$25.00 for soliciting trade and delivering cigars for J. M. Roberts and working in another factory during the day; also to fine M. J. Roberts (12448) \$50.00 for working in the daytime in the factory and running a factory home and working evenings and Sundays. Vote—Affirmative, 8; negative, 0.

Approved the application of Union 39, New Haven, to fine S. U. Williams (101595) \$20.00 for working against the interests of his fellow members in the shop of Kilfeather. Vote—Affirmative, 8; negative, 0.

Approved the application of Union 1, Baltimore, to fine Wm. Faber (37378) \$50.00 for scabbing at the shop of J. F. Obrecht. Vote—Affirmative, 8; negative, 0.

Fines of \$10 or Less.

Union 471, Macon, Ga., fined R. H. Cowart (30157) \$5.00 for allowing himself to become suspended.

Union 229, Binghamton, N. Y., fined Frank Humphrey (20166) \$10.00 for allowing himself to be suspended.

Union 414, Winnipeg, imposed a fine of \$5.00 on August Piering (113254) for leaving town without his card and jumping his board bill of \$6.00.

Union 417, Dunkirk, N. Y., fined Law. Stejanick \$10.00 for violating the hours of labor.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue, must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of Journal: E. D. Huegenin.

Union 57, Champaign, Ill.—For F. J. Danzer.

Union 14, Chicago, Ill.—For Ernest Bachs, Edw. Guenthers, Jas. Hart, Edw. Herit, Philander Kempt, Clarence Larson, John Valentine, Ed. Jowell, and Jas. Hankinson.

Union 375, Anaconda, Mont.—For Walter Merick.

International Office.—For Frank Harmon, Math Schend, Roy Coates, Chas. W. Morris.

UNION NOTES

Notes by Union 97, Boston.

Peters bill, with reference to free smokers, has passed the Senate and is now in the hands of the President. Secretary of the Treasury favors the bill and it is believed he will sign it.

A number of importers were before the ways and means committee of the House, advocating an increase of internal revenue tax on domestic cigars. The object is obvious, but some are of the opinion that a larger factor is behind them. However, our international president got on the job and it will not be done.

President of Union 97 has made arrangements with the Liquor Dealers' Association for them to furnish a committee to go with our label committee to the various liquor dealers to see that blue-label cigars are in their case and behind the counter.

President signed free smokers' bill. Credit is due Senator Lodge for its passage in United States Senate.

Build your union first—conditions will follow. If the trade unionists are not consistent, we have patience.

Employers of labor who are progressive will treat the trade union as a friend. It is here, and here to stay.

Our boys seem afraid of a thousand-dollar endowment. All kinds of hypotheses are brought up to show its impracticability. It was always thus.

Alexander Von Humboldt said the United States would acquire Mexico and then go to pieces.

Garment workers of Boston are on strike. They must win.

In the thirteenth century the cathedral was the refuge of the people. The church is our friend.

Child labor must go.

Compulsory arbitration is coercion, and we are not slaves, but free men.

Despite all objections, I believe in the minimum wage.

We don't go backward.

Workers for Steel Trust were benefited in conditions and wages through work of organizers for the A. F. of L.

Have you read Mr. Gompers' plea against injunction and compulsory arbitration?

Mr. Standcumbe, president of the New England Conference, has been through New England on a tour of investigation and label agitation.

A complete list of places selling nonunion goods has been compiled by our label committee.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 7, 1913.—Kindly publish in the Journal the following list of contributions to the appeal of Union 97, Boston, for the benefit of Chas. Convaert: 371, Barre, Vt., \$1; 206, North Adams, Mass., \$1; 329, Fond du Lac, Wis., \$1; 273, Rockland, Me., \$1; 231, Amsterdam, N. Y., \$1; 66, Auburn, Me., \$2; 407, Norwich, Conn., \$5; 292, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1; 149, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$2; 359, Atchison, Kas., \$5; 144, New York, N. Y., \$5; 141, New York, N. Y., \$3; 90, New York, N. Y., \$3; 251, New York, N. Y., \$2; 3, Paterson, N. J., \$2; 167, Owosso, Mich., \$1; 146, New Brunswick, N. J., \$1; 21, Marlboro, Mass., \$1.25; 402, Richland Center, Pa., \$5; 55, Hamilton, Ont., \$2; 122, Warren, Pa., \$2; 208, Kalamazoo, Mich., \$2; 405, Oklahoma City, Okla., \$1; J. A. B., Chicago, Ill., \$1; 242, York, Pa., \$1; 26, South Norwalk, Conn., \$2.85; 268, Escanaba, Mich., \$1; 306, Pueblo, Colo., \$1; 321, New Britain, Conn., \$2.65; 83, Nashville, Tenn., \$1; 218, Binghamton, N. Y., \$1; 42, Hartford, Conn., \$19.35; 69, Three Rivers, Mich., \$1; 272, Lansing, Mich., \$1; 431, Litchfield, Ill., \$1; 44, St. Louis, Mo., \$2; 461, Edmonton, Can., \$2; 181, Fort Madison, Ia., \$5; 498, Everett, Wash., \$1.25; 332, San Diego, Cal., \$2.50; 132, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$2.00; 220, New Orleans, La., \$1; 25, Milwaukee, Wis., \$2; 4, Cincinnati, O., \$3; 466, Easton, Pa., \$1; 500, Tampa, Fla., \$5; 58, Montreal, Can., \$2; 497, Kankakee, Ill., \$1; 129, Denver, Col., \$1; 336, Tampa, Fla., \$5; 128, El Paso, Tex., \$1; 469, Bakersfield, Cal., \$1; 333, San Lorenzo, P. R., \$1; 77, Minneapolis, Minn., \$1; 238, Sacramento, Cal., \$2; 232, Sellersville, Pa., \$1; 81, Peekskill, N. Y., \$1; 192, Manchester, N. H., \$53.40; 480, Orlando, Fla., \$1; 148, Caguas, P. R., \$2; 467, Arecibo, P. R., \$1; 24, Muskegon, Mich., \$1; 294, Duluth, Minn., \$1; 315, St. Cloud, Minn., \$1; 5, Rochester, N. Y., \$1; 484, Meriden, Conn., \$3.25; 350, Manati, P. R., \$1; 358, Fremont, Neb., \$1.80; 153, Sioux Falls, S. D., \$2; 299, Middletown, Conn., \$2.95; 228, San Francisco, Cal., \$1; 61, Lacrosse, Wis., \$2; 357, Vancouver, B. C., \$2; 28, Westfield, Mass., \$5; 280, Owego, N. Y., \$1; 160, Milford, Mass., \$1; 460, San Juan, P. R., \$1; 114, Jacksonville, Ill., \$1; 113, Tacoma, Wash., \$2; 177, Council Bluffs, Ia., \$1; 188, Seattle, Wash., \$1; 109, Aberdeen, Wash., \$1; 375, Anaconda, Mont., \$2; 454, Cedar Rapids, Ia., \$1; 143, Lincoln, Neb., \$1; 94, Pawtucket, R. I., \$4.55; 290, Janesville, Wis., \$1; 100, Edgarton, Wis., \$1; 400, Red Wing, Minn., \$5; 29, New Haven, Conn., \$22.35; 40, Biddeford, Me., \$2; 395, Waterbury, Conn., \$1; 179, Bangor, Me., \$2.40; 60, Keokuk, Ia., \$1; 245, Ashland, Wis., \$2; 394, Sycamore, Ill., \$1; 248, Jacksonville, Fla., \$2.10. We take this opportunity to express our appreciation and thank the sister unions for their generous contributions to the fund for the benefit of Chas. Convaert. Mr. Convaert is now to-

tally blind and paralyzed.—For the Committee, Herman Raasch, Secretary.

Secretary of 499, Trinidad, Colo., would like to hear from Arthur Geniaux (68878).

Union 117, Pine Bluff, Ark., would like to hear from J. P. Johnson. Last heard from in Huntington, Ind.

Any secretary holding card of Z. M. Richard (114243) will please collect \$2.40 for eight dues which he owes to Union 498, Everett, Wash.

Union 87, Brooklyn, presented Abram Moss, their retiring president, with a very handsome set of resolutions after fourteen years as presiding officer. Mr. Moss has been a very popular and efficient official.

Geo. Hodgson (49055) and J. Quinn (54951) must pay something on their local indebtedness before the meeting in March or the constitution will be enforced. This is the last notice, and all other members indebted to Union 283, Geneva, N. Y., are requested to pay up before the next issue of the Journal or their names will appear in the Journal.

The secretary of 40, Biddesford, Me., will not grant loans during working hours.

Will the secretary holding the card of Eugene La Mear please notify the secretary of 77, Minneapolis, Minn.

Loans granted during working hours by the secretary of 218, Binghamton, at 121 Chenango street, one block from R. R. Freight Yards.

Union 293, Fort Smith, would like to hear from Charles Sherer.

If Sam Thompson doesn't pay that board bill which he owes in Newport, R. I., by the next regular meeting of Union 10, Providence, he will be suspended.

Retraction.—Union 10, Providence, says: "Owing to further investigation of accounts of Union 10, Providence, the amounts that were charged against G. W. Morris (111788) and Geo. Lenox (44103) for board bills and private loans were found incorrect, and the same were charged against our former secretary, J. J. Bachmann.

On November 6, 1911, Herman Hemcath (62210) reported the loss of his card. No application for duplicate has been made. No percentage on loans paid. If he has since been working anywhere and paying dues the secretary is requested to notify the International office.

John Hamilton (20691) still owes \$5.00 fine and \$9.00 board bill.—By Union 7, Utica.

Any secretary holding card of Wm. Pape (12978) please collect \$1.75 for which Union 178, Olney, went security for board and remit to this union or we will take action against him. This is his last chance.

Jos. Jonas (113982) is hereby requested to communicate with the financial secretary of Union 25, Milwaukee. Important business.

Financial secretary Union 143, Lincoln, Neb., holds money for: Charles Smith (18476), L. Levitky (102789), Claude G. Shees (1290), B. Canter (88323), Ray Coats (100613), Max Goldenthal (71796), J. A. Rabe (96847), H. J. Kelley (63210), W. T. Linder (71265), J. Larendahl (31849), J. R. Joseph (101829), W. Laschenski (107547), Meyer Shapiro (104076). May have same by giving date when initiated and number of union.

PRIVATE LOANS

Members owing private loans to Union 94, Pawtucket, are notified to pay or show cause why they should not pay or be suspended.

Union 84, Saugerties, N. Y., would like to hear from John B. Chase (37989) or said union will take some action in regards to private loan.

All members owing Union 490, Fairfield, private loans pay up before next meeting night or their names will be published in the Journal.

Notice.—To all members who are indebted to Union 202, Portland, Ore., for private loans: This union has decided to collect all its outstanding loans. This is the first notice.

Union 450, Oklahoma City, Okla., would like to hear from J. W. Oliver (82990) in regard to remitting for that private loan granted in 1908.

All members owing private loans to Union 3, Paterson, N. J., will kindly pay up or names will be published.

Union 282, Bridgeport, Conn., requests the secretaries holding the cards of M. F. Burke (60525) and A. Schultz (15356) to collect private loans as follows: Burke, \$1.00, and Schultz, \$1.50. If these two members are not heard from by the next regular meeting, March 3, they may get into trouble.

Members owing private loans to Union 134, La Porte, Ind., please remit by March 1, 1913, or names will be published in next Journal.

Union 326, Taunton, Mass., would like to hear from C. E. O'Neill (14979) reference private loan of \$5.80, and from Fred Doxie (46111) reference private loan of \$32.00.

Secretaries holding the cards of the following named members please collect private loans opposite their names and forward to Union 129, Denver, Colo. Some of these members have been suspended since receiving the loans and the numbers may not apply to them, some of the loans having been standing for 12 to 15 years: E. R. Murphy (115702), \$3.50; H. M. Good (53280), \$18; M. W. Balfour (119065), \$2; J. J. Monahan (65842), \$2; J. J. Pollard (86680), \$2; C. W. Eastberg (86951), \$2; J. A. Rheim (21301), \$2; D. Greenberg (1584), \$15; F. R. McIntyre (43488), \$6; Sam Ratner (36252), \$15; Arthur L. Carter (52730), \$2; John Bryant (114998), \$2; J. F. McEvoy (99403), \$2; L. Tursky (98245), \$5; A. R. Moro (12357), \$20; E. W. Fair (87338), \$22.00.

If the following members don't let Union 150, Sioux City, hear from them before next meeting it will take action. This is the last call: Jake Sommers, \$5.00; Kemp, \$1.50. The following owe 75 cents each: J. Matcovich (70162), Phil Horneel (46568), C. Kinsager (31482), S. Thompson (106370), A. J. Holloran (109657), Chas. Bruner (16415), Gus Felber (98723), R. W. Brown (20239), Fred Eaton (82151), J. M. La Sears (33342), Jas. Byrons (70537), R. Karrow (77597), Wm. Vaughn (106291), Frank Clifford (106407), Jos. Shanley (31612), Otto Lorenze (111052), Jas. Norbutt (75275).

The following named are requested to remit private loans to Union 291, San Jose, Cal. (\$1.00 unless otherwise noted): G. J. Gies (94278), Arthur Greater (102018), Dan Burns (75776), Logan Paul (69915), John Watkins (97525), \$2. C. F. Ruttriger (65538), W. Schraibel (50994), John Klein (6838), Hosea Kent (102719), Chas. H. King (5321), Armand Muller (36264), Bernard Hogan (59213), Chas. Eastbey (86951), \$2.00, J. J. Pollard (86680), Phil Kempf (46381), Chris. Urban (471611), \$2.00, Sam Thompson (75469), \$3.70, John A. Rheim (21301), Erwin Collins (9302), H. A. Hays (80616), Frank Gonzalez (1793), \$2.00, W. H. Weythman, J. O. Caldwell, Jas. Brown and Jos. Schreck.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place on your letter the information necessary, as the latter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 145 and 151, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted resolutions of respect and condolence relating to death or deaths as follows, and ordered carrier draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 129, Denver.—R. E. Smith (38238), age 69, who died Feb. 1, Funeral in charge of Sons of Herman, Hauri Carl, G. A. R. and Cigarmakers. Interment at Riverside Cemetery.

Union 13, New York, N. Y.—Moses De Costa, a lifelong friend of unionism, who devoted his life to its principles, a delegate to the Central

Federated Union of New York, member of J. A. B. and the Label Board.

Union 218, Binghamton—Winifred Harmon, who died January 19. A floral tribute was sent by the union and a delegation from the union attended the funeral.

Union 81, Peekskill, N. Y.—Carl Grimm (40468), who died Feb. 2. Committee attended funeral.

Union 160, Milford, Mass.—Napoleon Bonnevill, who died Jan. 11. Burial took place in St. Johns, Quebec. Committee from Union 160 accompanied the body as far as Boston.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.—John Luell (65070), who died Jan. 18.

Swindler works New Orleans. Cuban, who says he is from New York, finds Southern city easy.

New Orleans smokers are easy marks in the opinion of A. Bermudez, a Cuban, alias Le Blanc. Bermudez is qualified to discuss the subject, for he has already sold 25,000 low grade cigars in that city at a high figure. He laughs at his victims and says he will continue his operations in the southern metropolis for a brief time. He has a city license to peddle cigars. Here is the way he works:

"My name is Le Blanc," he announces with a brisk, businesslike air as he enters an office. "I have here just two boxes, a hundred each, of fine Havana cigars, which I offer to you at six cents each. You see, I am a student at Tulane University. My father is a cigar manufacturer in Havana. Around Christmas time he sends me several thousand cigars which I sell at a slight profit."

A glib explanation of the discrepancy in names on the boxes is always ready for the captious. Bermudez was finally brought to bay by a victim. He offered to refund the victim's money if the latter would promise not to howl. He said the only charge on which he could be held was that of obtaining money under false pretenses; he had learned that much from his experience in St. Louis. Bermudez says he was employed for eight years by a big export house in New York and resigned because he was refused a desired promotion. Then he started on a career of "doing" people.—Exchange.

The Western Economic Society conference on "Scientific Management" will be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, March 14 and 15, 1913.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Union 451, Bushnell, Ill.

Only that ex-Secretary A. Lewis was short in cash \$36.41 and \$3.00 for dues and assessments when he was taken away from here, the accounts would not be in awful bad order. At the time of examination one of the family turned this \$39.41 over to the union and we deposited it in bank. The present secretary also turned over to be deposited in bank \$20.00. Total deposited on Dec. 16, \$59.41. At present the cash and stamp accounts are correct. \$5.00 used for local purposes. The deficiency this date will be replaced this month. Statement as follows:

Balance for May 1, 1910.....	\$ 398.11
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1912.....	1,320.60
Total	\$1,718.71
Expense to Dec. 1, 1912.....	1,589.88

Balance for Dec. 1, 1912.....	\$ 128.83
Receipts to Dec. 16, 1912.....	12.05

Total	\$ 140.88
Expense to Dec. 16, 1912.....	1.00

Balance for Dec. 16, 1912.....	\$ 139.88
Funds of Union—	
Dec. 16, 1912, in 1st Nat'l Bank...	\$121.73
In possession Sec'y C. H. Anderson	13.15

Total	134.88
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Deficiency of union Dec. 16, 1912.....	\$ 5.00
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The stamp shortage of ex-Secretary Lewis is entered in the receipts for December, 1912, and is accounted for, as is also the cash, \$36.41, in the amount in bank at this time.

Union 456, Albia, Iowa.

The books and accounts here are not in bad condition, even with a lot of foolish trouble that resulted in the suspension and final reinstatement, on appeal to the International President, by one of the jurisdiction members. Lack of promptness the trouble here. Corrected the amount claimed in bank and in possession of secretary, also stamps on hand. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file. All this will result in a better understanding of the constitution and the necessity of doing things at the time. Enter receipts and expense at the time. You don't forget them then. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1910.....	\$ 143.95
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1912.....	599.00
Expended over percentage in 1911.....	15.34
Due to International Union on examination	10.00

Total	\$ 768.29
Expense to Dec. 1, 1912.....	681.51

Balance should be Dec. 1, 1912.....	\$ 86.78
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Funds of Union—
Dec. 1, 1912, in 1st Nat. Bank.....\$30.00
In possession Sec'y W. E. Bennett. 31.44

Total	61.44
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Deficiency of union Dec. 1, 1912.....	\$ 25.34
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Pine Bluff, Ark., Feb. 5, 1913.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

Union 23, Springfield, Mo.

When I verified the bank account \$2.97 interest was entered in the bank book, which will appear in the January, 1913, receipts. I also entered in the January, 1913, expense \$5.00 sick benefit paid in April, 1912, which had never been reported. There was also a surplus in due stamps. Other than this the accounts were in very nice condition. Statement as follows:

Balance for Jan. 31, 1910, as per Financier	\$ 321.43
Expended over percentage year 1909.....	8.42
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1913.....	1,676.02

Total	\$2,005.87
Expense to Jan. 1, 1913.....	1,727.20

Balance for Jan. 1, 1913, should be....	\$ 278.67
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Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1913, in Union National Bank
 \$198.10 |

In possession Sec. C. O. Stahl.... 62.15

Total	260.25
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Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1913.....	\$ 18.42
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There was \$33.10 deposited in bank on Jan. 7, 1913.

Union 117, Pine Bluff, Ark.

For a new charter the accounts here are in good order. Explained to the secretary how to balance each member's dues account with every credit given, to show when member would be entitled to the 16 weeks' limit in dues, also when members were on non-beneficiary list, "90-day limit," as per Sections 73 and 106, for non-payment of dues or percentage on loans, etc. The secretary here is interested in the work and will do the right thing. Statement as follows:

Receipts from organization to Feb. 1, 1913	\$ 83.70
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Expense to Feb. 1, 1913.....	\$36.15
Due to Union 117 on examination.....	6.20

Total	42.35
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Balance for Feb. 1, 1913, would be....	\$ 41.35
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Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1913, in Simmons National Bank	\$45.00
In possession Sec. Otto Pitts.....	2.55
Total	47.55

Cash surplus on hand Feb. 1, 1913....\$ 6.20

Union 128, El Paso, Texas.

The books and accounts of this local are in very nice condition. A real attempt to have them right is evident. Gave the secretary what help I could reference balancing each member's dues account with every credit given; how to show in the dues account when members are entitled to the 16 weeks' limit in dues; also when they are non-beneficiary; on the 90-day limit, etc. Statement as follows:

Balance for Nov. 1, 1909.....	\$ 54.72
Receipts to Jan. 29, 1913.....	1,956.55
Expended over percentage in 1909-10-11	133.50
Due to International Union on examination	8.50

Total	\$2,153.27
Expense to Jan. 29, 1913.....	1,694.27

Balance for Jan. 29, 1913, would be....\$ 459.00

Funds of Union—	
Jan. 29, 1913, in City National Bank.....	288.26

Deficiency of union Jan. 29, 1913.....\$ 170.74
This statement does not include any amount expended over percentage during year 1912.

Union 189, Phoenix, Ariz.

The books and accounts here have been handled honestly—strictly so. Cash and stamp accounts correct. All benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file. Ex-Secretary M. G. Farnham left for California the evening I arrived, so did not see him. He drew from the bank all the funds of the union and turned that and all stamps, etc., over to the new secretary, D. F. McGuigan, who will at once open up a new bank account. I gave the new secretary all the help I could reference balancing each member's dues account with every credit given, entering up all benefits, date of fiscal year, etc., on the member's ledger page, how to indicate in the dues account when members are entitled to the 16 weeks' limit or on the 90-day limit, etc. Statement as follows:

Receipts from organization to Jan. 25, 1913	\$150.10
Expense from organization to Jan. 25, 1913	120.00

Balance on hand would be Jan. 25, 1913.\$ 30.10

Funds of Union—	
Jan. 25, in possession Sec'y D. F. McGuigan	\$ 30.10
As stated above, this and what local money No. 189 had, was drawn from bank by ex-Sec'y M. G. Farnham and turned over to Sec'y McGuigan, who will at once open up a new bank account.	

Union 262, Dallas, Texas.

The books and accounts here are in fine condition. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger indexed and correctly posted. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense nicely filed. Very correct. Statement as follows:

Balance for Nov. 1, 1909.....	\$ 147.68
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1913.....	1,390.85
Expended over percentage in 1909-10-11.	39.37

Total	\$1,577.90
Expense to Jan. 1, 1913.....	1,412.51

Balance on hand should be Jan. 1, 1913.....\$ 165.39

Funds of Union—	
Jan. 1, 1913, in Guarantee State Bank & Trust Co.....	\$150.00
In possession Sec'y W. W. Bowen	15.39

Total

Union 285, Fort Worth, Tex.

The books and accounts here are in very fair order. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense

all on file. Corrected the dues reported on hand. Cash account correct. Explained to Secretary Bloomberg how to balance the members' dues account in the ledger to correspond with due book with every credit given. Section 175 not complied with at present; must be in the future. Statement as follows:

Balance for Nov. 1, 1909.....	\$ 129.05
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1913.....	1,957.45

Total	\$2,086.50
Expense to Jan. 1, 1913.....	1,943.45

Balance for Jan. 1, 1913.....\$ 143.05

Funds of Union—	
Jan. 1, 1913, in American National Bank	\$105.00
In possession Sec'y Max Bloomberg	38.05

Total

This balance for Jan. 1, 1913, does not include any amount expended over percentage during year 1912.

Union 293, Fort Smith, Ark.

The books and accounts here are really in good order. Corrected surplus in the stamp account. Called their attention to Sections 73 and 106. There are loans to be collected here, and at once. The new law regarding the collection of loans puts at rest the talk made by some of the members regarding this matter. Failure to pay percentage on loans and penalty attached was called to their attention, particularly. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand for Dec. 31, 1911.....	\$ 252.61
Receipts for Feb. 1, 1913.....	455.07
Expended over percentage in 1911.....	21.56

Total	\$ 729.24
Expense to Feb. 1, 1913.....	623.47

Balance for Feb. 1, 1913.....\$ 105.77

Funds of Union—	
Feb. 3, 1913, in First Nat'l Bank....	\$70.57
In possession Sec'y Henry Wood....	15.11

Total

Deficiency of union Feb. 1, 1913.....\$ 20.09

This deficiency, or the balance shown for Feb. 1, 1913, does not include the amount expended over percentage during year 1912.

Union 322, Joplin, Mo.

Secretary Patterson does as well as the members will let him. So many of them over the limit in dues. Section 73 don't mean much to some of the members here now, but it will one of these days. All benefit cards and vouchers and original bills for expense on file. Ledger correctly posted and indexed. Corrected difference in the stamp account. Statement as follows:

Balance for Jan. 31, 1910, as per Financier	\$ 607.67
Expended over percentage in year 1909..	32.14
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1913.....	1,590.85
Due to International Union on examination	2.50

Total	\$2,233.16
Expense to Jan. 1, 1913.....	1,879.10

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1913.....\$ 354.06

Funds of Union—	
Jan. 1, 1913, in First Nat'l Bank....	\$200.00
In possession Sec'y Chas. A. Patterson	12.80

Total

Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1913.....\$ 141.28

I remember that I neglected to verify the money in possession of Secretary Patterson.

Union 346, San Antonio, Tex.

In some respects the books and accounts here are in good order. The party that has made up the reports certainly intended to have them correct. Did not know that the reported money

in bank was not correct; however, it was made good at time of examination. There is not a member of Local 346 that has paid dues in compliance with the constitution. The wife of the secretary is the real business end of this local, and with the understanding she now has of how to do the work, how to apply the law in the payment of benefits, etc., there will be a different story to tell, at least as long as she has anything to do with the accounts. \$86.55 was deposited in bank at time of examination, leaving in possession of secretary \$3.50 on account of January, 1913, business. Statement as follows:

Balance for Nov. 1, 1909.....	\$ 138.82
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1913.....	1,122.90
Expended over percentage in 1909-10-11.....	40.89
Due International Union on examination.....	50.00
Total	\$1,351.61
Expense to Jan. 1, 1913.....	1,064.28

Balance would be Jan. 1, 1913.....	\$ 287.33
Funds of Union—	
Jan. 1, 1913, in Lockwood National Bank	\$ 79
In possession Sec'y C. M. Gabbart.....	86.55

Total 87.84

Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1913..... \$ 199.99

This statement does not include any amount expended over percentage during year 1912.

Union 364, Nacogdoches, Texas.

With the exception of not following Section 175, the accounts here are in excellent condition. Statement as follows:

Balance for Dec. 31, 1908.....	\$ 196.94
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1913.....	1,391.65
Over percentage for 1909.....	.07

Total	\$1,588.66
Expense to Feb. 1, 1913.....	1,313.47

Balance would be Feb. 1, 1913.....	\$ 275.19
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1913, in Commercial Nat'l Bank	\$249.09
In possession Sec'y H. F. Wilson.....	26.10

Total \$ 275.19

Union 369, Sherman, Texas.

Since W. H. Ingram retired as secretary of this local few, if any, attempts have been made to have benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file. Part of the time the day book does not show who bought dues, etc., simply entered in a lump sum. Ledger was a little better. On Jan. 14, 1913, when I examined the accounts, I turned books and union property over to W. C. Class, so he could act as secretary until such time as permanent officers could be elected, trustees, etc. When G. M. Contepas (2834) retired from office he failed to account for \$135.61 in cash. E. C. Sevier took the shop Contepas had run and became secretary, for which he assumed responsibility to the International Union for this \$135.61 due from Contepas. Since Mr. Sevier has been secretary he has failed to account for \$83.05 in cash. Total due from Sevier, \$218.66. Ex-Secretary Sevier also covered up by reporting \$69.05 in bank when there was only \$14.05. Statement as follows:

Balance for Nov. 1, 1909.....	\$ 182.56
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1913.....	347.20
Union expended over percentage in 1909 and 1910.....	1.29
Due to International Union on examination.....	9.00

Total	\$ 540.05
Expense to Jan. 1, 1913.....	297.05

Balance should be on Jan. 1, 1913.....	\$ 243.00
Funds of Union—	
Jan. 1, 1913, in Merchants' and Planters National Bank	14.05

Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1913..... \$ 228.95
On Jan. 17, 1913, there was deposited in

the bank to the credit of Union 369, Sherman	218.66
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Which paid the amount due from ex-Sec'y Sevier and leaves other union deficiency \$ 10.29

Union 404, Austin, Texas.

Only that Section 175 has been neglected the books and accounts here are in very nice condition. Ledger indexed and correctly posted. All benefit cards and original bills and vouchers for expense on file. Very nice, indeed. An honest effort has been made to have things right. Corrected small surplus in the stamp account. Statement as follows:

Balance for Nov. 1, 1911.....	\$ 145.66
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1913.....	1,127.79
Expended over percentage in 1911.....	15.04
Due to International Union on examination.....	10.00

Total	\$1,298.49
Expense to Jan. 1, 1913.....	1,144.14

Balance on hand should be Jan. 1, 1913.....	\$ 154.35
Funds of Union—	
Jan. 1, 1913, in American National Bank	\$ 29.75
In possession Sec.-Treas. Jos. Amstead	114.56

Total 144.31

Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1913..... \$ 10.04

Accounted for as follows: Due International Union on examination, \$10.00 illegal sick benefit and 4 cents not yet refunded on amount expended over percentage in year 1911. Sec.-Treas. Amstead had deposited in bank \$100.00, leaving in his possession at time of examination, including receipts to date, \$18.76.

Union 441, Little Rock, Ark.

Had there been vouchers for salaries, etc., the accounts here would have been in excellent condition—otherwise very accurate. Cash and stamp accounts correct and ledger posted to date. Statement as follows:

Balance for Dec. 31, 1911.....	\$ 122.56
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1913.....	328.90

Total	\$ 451.46
Expense to Feb. 1, 1913.....	297.57

Balance for Feb. 1, 1913.....	\$ 153.89
Funds of Union—	
Feb. 1, 1913, in American Bank.....	\$130.00
In possession Sec'y F. Fredrickson.....	21.44

Total 151.44

Deficiency of union Feb. 1, 1913..... \$ 2.45

This deficiency does not include any amount expended over percentage during year 1912.

Union 450, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Affairs are fine here, except that a few of the members insist upon being over the limit in dues. Their attention was especially called to Sections 73 and 106. All benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file—very nice. Ledger has been correctly posted. I neglected to verify the money in possession of Sec'y-pro tem. Krieger. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand April 1, 1910.....	\$ 207.95
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1913.....	1,352.20

Total	\$1,660.15
Expense to Jan. 1, 1913.....	1,490.10

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1913.....	\$ 170.05
Funds of Union—	
Jan. 1, 1913, in State Exchange Bank	\$145.60
In possession Sec'y-pro tem. Wm. E. Krieger	24.45

Total \$ 170.05

Yours fraternally,
W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of the Financial Secretary.

Secretaries marked thus:

* Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

† Have regular headquarters.

§ Are cigar packers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 Albert Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher alley, Mobile.
 *406 Andy Marx, 1720½ 1st ave., Box 618, Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, 350 So. Scott st., Mobile.

ARIZONA.

- 189 M. G. Farnham, 121 N. 1st av., Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Otto Pitts, 518½ E. 6d ave., Pine Bluff.
 263 H. Wood, 818 Garrison ave., Fort Smith.
 441 F. Frederickson, 1215 E. 13th st., Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 W. G. Fenn, Room 103, Labor Temple, Los Angeles
 †228 Chas. Drabek, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.
 Henry Ibanes, 1886 Mission st., San Francisco.
 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 †253 F. L. Wiler, 360 Albany Bldg., Oakland.
 291 F. J. Hepp, Box 1, Labor Temple, San Jose.
 332 Thos. Steigerwald, 967 4th st., San Diego.
 338 Chas. Stebbins, Box 264, Eureka.
 469 Jacob Zimmer, Box 472, Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- †27 John Pamphilon, Room 106, 88 Church st., Toronto, Ont.
 *56 F. Hough, 170 Duke st., Hamilton, Ont.
 †58 A. Garlepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 *59 F. Mather, 75 Greenwich st., Brantford, Ont.
 140 Leo T. Coyle, 138 Church st., St. Catharines, Ont.
 *211 J. L. Smith, 2215 Rose st., Victoria, B. C.
 278 J. McKenzie, 110 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 249 C. H. Stevens, Jr., Moore st., St. John, N. B.
 357 Robt. J. Craig, care Kurts & Co., Vancouver.
 *373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 378 Wm. H. Boreakie, 1046 4th st., Brandon, Man.
 411 Jas. Grantham, Box 50, Brockville, Ont.
 414 Lou A. Bigue, 94 Granville st., Winnipeg.
 *420 Fred Roberts, 4 Balfour st., Box 154, St. Thomas, Ont.
 422 S. Weiheuser, Troy st., Berlin, Ont.
 *424 James Hagarty, 179 St. David st., Stratford, Ont.
 *432 H. S. Pike, Box 793, Nelson, B. C.
 459 W. B. Boze, Saskatoon Cigar Factory, Saskatoon, Sask.
 461 F. H. Bruce, Box 912, Edmonton, Alta.
 465 M. Walsh, 1 St. James st., Quebec.
 473 E. J. Wendland, care of Calgary Cigar Co., Calgary, Alta.
 486 Herman Knudsen, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
 164 S. H. Manning, 140 N. College ave., Ft. Collins.
 *306 J. J. Listerman, 628 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
 492 H. G. Sewell, 1530 Manitou ave., Box 862, Colorado Springs.
 499 James Daly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 2 Burritt ave., S. Norwalk.
 †20 F. A. Grube, 23 Church st., Box 979, New Haven.
 *42 Eli Brunell, 7 Central Row, Room 5, 2d floor, Box 240, Hartford.
 103 J. Zeigler, 18 Clifton ave., Ansonia.
 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 19, Long Hill.

- 156 J. L. Barnett, Box 32, Suffeld.
 *180 John H. Riley, 18 James st., Danbury.
 *282 Geo. Engelhard, 90 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *290 Chas. Anderson, Box 737, 166 Grand st., Middletown.
 *321 F. A. Goddard, 298 Main st., Box 606, New Britain.
 336 Val. Hahn, 27 Irion st., P. O. Box 560, Waterbury.
 *338 John Bohl, 413 Main st., Stamford.
 *407 E. A. Krohn, 1 Tyler ave., Norwich.
 *484 F. Deepin, 261 Broad st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Aramburn 28, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- 296 Chas. M. Herdman, 1025 Lovering av., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 Ralph Allnuth, 910 E. Capitol st., Washington.
 * W. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- 29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Peter Baker, Box 460, West Palm Beach.
 248 A. B. Cruz, 824 Albert st., Jacksonville.
 289 E. F. Corey, 612 Deleon ave., Miami.
 Wilson Pinder, 606 Ponceanna ave., Miami.
 †336 Fred Cruttenden, Box 434, Ybor City (Tampa).
 337 Wallace Pinder, 301 Ellis st., Key West.
 354 A. Molejon, Key West.
 Fernando Chilli, 728 United st., Key West.
 356 Miles P. Hunter, Box 176, Palatka.
 374 Rogelio Miquell, Box 50, Key West.
 *384 Herman Manney, Box 686, St. Augustine.
 Lawrence Pomar, Drawer 14, St. Augustine.
 392 W. S. Taylor, Box 94, Lakeland.
 462 E. Torres, Francis and Main sts., Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Stephen Zaragosa, Box 333, Pensacola.
 L. A. Parody, Box 377, Pensacola.
 480 Claud Campbell, 34 W. Church st., Orlando.
 500 Jose Santo del Rio, Box 102 (Ybor City), Tampa.
 Louis Ortega, P. O. Box 102 (Ybor City) Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- 344 Andrew L. Lee, 40 Bartow st., Atlanta.
 390 T. H. Wilcox, Box 195, Valdosta.
 471 W. B. Surles, Box 215, Americus (Macon).
 478 E. R. Cone, 336 Broad st., La Grange.
 485 Wm. Fix, care Wolfe & Lombard, 336 Broad st., Augusta.

IDAHO.

- 256 Geo. S. Anderson, Box 598, Boise.
 380 John L. O'Meara, care Wallace Cigar Co., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 N. F. Lents, 211 W. Madison st., 2d fl., Chicago.
 †15 August Geissler, S. E. cor. Randolph and Market sts., 2d floor, Chicago.
 *20 Chas. Wright, 320 N. Water st., Decatur.
 *38 H. Bogasko, 1120 S. 8th st., Springfield.
 41 M. Rausch, 490 N. Lincoln ave., Aurora.
 *Wm. Schlicht, 173 Hinman st., Aurora.
 † Charles L. Aldag, 1624 Spruce st., Quincy.
 *Ph. Cornelius, 925 Jersey st., Quincy.
 *57 Jno. Dempsey, 501 E. Green st., Urbana. (Champaign).

- 71 F. W. Seybold, 21 Douglas ave., Elgin.
 73 A. A. Putze, 728 Clement pl., Alton.
 80 A. C. Zimmerman, 831 Johnston st., Danville.
 99 Harry Werner, 618 E. Superior st., Ottawa.
 *Phil Seifert, 419 Leisler st., Ottawa.
 101 Herman Kots, Spring Valley.
 Chas. Dorf, Spring Valley.
 *114 L. P. Hoffman, 535 Reid st., Jacksonville.
 *118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
 *127 Bert Craddick, 1717 Broadway, Mattoon.
 154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
 *157 M. McGurk, 224 Longwood st., Rockford.
 *174 Earl Harper, 508 Marble st., Joliet.
 178 Wm. Wetzelau, Box 144, Olney.
 *183 J. W. Spitz, 8th ave., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 408 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 Gus C. Rausch, 285 E. Simmons st., Galesburg.
 *201 H. J. Hulsbrink, 531 4th ave., Rock Island.
 *207 W. E. Troute, Box 202, 228 Adams st., Carthage.
 217 Benjamin Cohen, 310 92d st., South Chicago.
 *222 Ed. Zacher, 1518 2d st., Peru.
 *227 Nic. Medinger, 2931 N. Halsted st., Chicago.
 *243 Aug. Schacht, 1710 Oak st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Frank Seidel, 624 E. York st., Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Wilhelm, 13 N. Airy st., Belleville.
 258 P. C. Haley, 102 E. Main st., Streator.
 *259 W. J. Livings, 207 W. Mill st., Bloomington.
 *274 G. E. Ricketts, 409 Court st., Pekin.
 *297 W. H. Harrison, 436 N. Ave. A, Canton.
 *305 F. A. Peterson, 1315 S. 6th st., Monmouth.
 319 H. F. Fitts, 185 N. Genesee st. (upstairs), Waukegan.

- 365 T. B. Drisko, Havana.
 383 Francisco Navas, 30 N. Hoyne av., Chicago.
 389 R. C. Rives, 226½ W. Court st., Paris.
 394 Arthur McHatton, Maple st., Seymour.
 *409 Chris. Ennis, 227 W. 3d st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schultz, 110 N. Locust st., Centralia.
 423 J. E. Harmon, 117 E. 3d st., Sterling.
 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 James Obo, Washington av., Cairo.
 Chas. Higgins, 208 6th st., Cairo.
 438 E. H. Gehring, 506 S. Mechanic st., Marion.
 *461 F. E. Mann, Box 87, Bushnell.
 455 Joe Dorak, care John Weber's Cigar Factory, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 Chas. Baier, 578 S. Schuyler av., Kankakee.

INDIANA

- 31 A. Leister, 106½ W. Court st., Connersville.
 Chas. Gartlein, 1707 Vermont st., Connersville.
 33 Geo. Ricker, 625 E. New York st., Indianapolis.
 Willard Hall, 2119 N. Rural st., Indianapolis.
 37 L. P. Sanders, 1111 Elmwood av., Ft. Wayne.
 50 John Daily, 1222 Poplar st., Terre Haute.
 *Philip K. Reinbold, 659 Chestnut st., Terre Haute.
 *54 W. Louis Miller, 225 Huston av., Evansville.
 Ernst A. Schellbase, 1613 E. Columbia st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Belssman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gaekle, 715 Indiana av., La Porte.
 158 H. E. Miller, 909 Main st., LaFayette.
 159 Bert Williams, 439 N. Boots st., Marion.
 197 E. S. Moore, 424 S. Columbus st., Warsaw.
 204 Louis Huxson, 401 E. Main st., New Albany.
 *214 E. A. Glass, 315 W. Cherry st., Elkhart.
 *215 C. P. Horn, 83 S. Sherman st., Logansport.
 *221 John La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., South Bend.
 *235 Ed. Bender, 20 E. 1st st., Peru.
 237 Harry J. Cappels, 754 E. Market st., Huntington.
 *300 C. B. Wakefield, 121 Franklin st., Michigan City.
 308 J. E. Schaubhut, 1111 E. Washington st., Muncie.
 *335 Aug. Ebert, 745 Sohl st., Hammond.
 339 C. G. Bennett, 510 So. Main st., Kokomo.
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KNOWLEDGE
IS
POWER

BETTER WORKING
AND
LIVING CONDITIONS

CONTENTS.

EDITORIALS—

TRADE NOTES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICIAL MATTER.

ORGANIZATION

JUSTICE



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MARCH, 1913.

The trades union movement is world-wide; it is an economic and social movement. It is deeply rooted

The International Movement. in the modern industrial system. It is accelerated by the concentration of capital and the introduction of labor saving machinery. It is based upon some of the greatest forces in the universe—necessity and self preservation. In the mad rush for wealth and power, labor without organization would be reduced to abject slavery—earning a bare existence and staring in the face of a hopeless future.

The necessity for self preservation, inherent in the human breast, has pointed to the avenue of escape from a condition of servitude, which is most galling to every sense of self respect. Labor unorganized is in a condition akin to industrial slavery!

The avenue of escape leads to the protective wing of the trades union movement for shelter. It has developed slowly from the local union with its narrow field of operation to the National Union and International Union. From the local federation to the state federation; to the national federation, and to a world-wide federation of trades unions. Moving step by step, prejudices deeply rooted had to be eliminated. The necessity for closer and wider federation had to be demonstrated. It has been an arduous and difficult task; obstacles had to be removed; information had to be imparted, and differences in working conditions and regulations had to be explained. The most important feature—autonomy—has been preserved in full force.

The general principles on which the trades union movement is based are universal; as nearly uniform as conditions will permit. Higher wages, shorter hours, fair shop conditions, trade agreements and labor legislation are inscribed in all platforms with but few variations. But the means, by which the objects requiring legislation are to be obtained, differ widely in every coun-

try. The trades union movement in each country has to work out its industrial problems in the legislative field in the line of experience. It has to follow the road of least resistance; moving step by step in the right direction, and appealing at all times for public sympathy and support.

The phenomenal growth of the trades union movement, within the last decade, is largely due to a desire for a higher standard of living and to the increase in the cost of all necessities of life. The introduction of benevolent features on a wider scale than ever known before has added to the permanency of the movement. It has stimulated confidence in the safety of the insurance features and in the ability to pay benefits promptly.

As a further proof of our contention, we quote from the annual report, issued by Mr. Carl Legien, general secretary of the International Federation. The membership of the trades unions in New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and South America are not included in the appended table:

Membership of all Unions.		
	1910.	1911.
1. Great Britain	2,440,723	3,010,346
2. Franco	977,850	1,029,238
3. Belgium	138,928	92,735
4. Holland	143,850	153,689
5. Denmark	123,864	123,224
6. Sweden	121,180	116,500
7. Norway	47,453	52,330
8. Finland	24,928	19,640
9. Germany	2,688,144	3,061,002
10. Austria	451,232	486,263
11. Bosnia-Herzegovina	6,269	5,587
12. Croatia-Slavonia	6,805	8,504
13. Hungary	86,778	96,130
14. Servia	7,418	8,327
15. Rumania	8,515	6,000
16. Bulgaria	3,000	.....
17. Switzerland	93,797	78,119
18. Italy	783,538	709,943
19. Spain	40,984	80,000
19. United States of A.....	1,710,433	2,232,361
Total	9,905,189	11,435,498

This array of figures, showing an increase of one and a half million members in one single year, indicates a still greater growth in the future. To say the least—the outlook is bright and full of encouragement.

The Wonder Workers of the World, usually referred to as the I. W. W., have organized several alleged local

Organization. unions in the cigar trade.

They claim to have locals at Tampa and Key West, Fla., New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., and one or two other places.

From recent happenings the indications point to the fact that this alleged organization is getting ready to make an onslaught on the unorganized portion of our trade. They, or some of them, think they see in our

industry an opportunity to appeal to the poorly paid, underfed, underclothed unfortunates, and by holding up glittering generalities with about ten cents a month dues, to stampede them into the ranks of the I. W. W.

At the Baltimore convention we pointed out the number of the unorganized and where located, and earnestly advocated a plan which, if adopted, would at least have given us a better chance to meet conditions such as may confront us at any moment.

We were not in favor of Class A plan from choice, but because circumstances, environment and conditions seemed to demand that something of that nature should be put into operation in an effort to organize these unfortunates.

We believe that certain people who pretended to be in favor of a fifteen-cent class worked diligently and with subtle methods to defeat the plan that was finally adopted by the majority vote of the convention.

While we believe that the defeat of the plan has in a measure handicapped our opportunities to organize these people it by no means has destroyed our ability to do so. It will require harder work, more determination, and a much longer time to accomplish this result.

Those who are responsible for the defeat of the plan cannot escape the responsibility resting upon them.

While we believe that many earnest, loyal true union men voted against the plan and that they were actuated in so doing by nothing but the purest of motives, we are also of the opinion, however, that the opposition of some others to the plan was actuated by an ulterior motive. Perhaps they saw the handwriting on the wall.

We intend to discuss this phase of the question more fully in a future issue.

The conditions of trade have an upward tendency, in spite of many disturbing influences in the industrial and financial world.

Trade Statistics.

The war in the Balkans, with its dangerous possibilities and uncertain future complications, has been a disturbing factor in the market values of all kinds of securities. This is due to the fact that a large share of American bonds and stocks are held abroad for investment and speculation. The general slump in prices on all European exchanges has forced speculators to dump a big portion of their holdings into the Wall street market at a reduced price. The

fluctuations in prices approximate nearly two billion dollars in the American securities. This one factor affects the loan market and all kinds of business which depends upon credit for the weekly pay roll seriously.

All large undertakings of new industries, whether in manufacturing or in transportation, depend upon the great magnates in finance. Without their co-operation in credit or otherwise, they cannot be put into successful operation under present conditions. That this is all wrong we have to admit; but we are dealing with facts as they present themselves. Thus the war in the Balkans, followed by demoralization in the financial centers of the world, has retarded the natural flow in the upward movement of new industries and the extension of old industries. The air is full of caution and hesitation, waiting like Micawber "for something to turn up."

Then comes the tariff which looms up like a nightmare enveloped in a see-saw of politics, doctrines and technicalities. The import duty on the raw material, whether high or low, cannot be ignored in the process and cost of production. The manufacturer of Sumatra wrapped cigars has lost his footing; he does not know where he is going to land. A change of half a dollar in duty on a pound is liable to involve him in a mess of difficulties with the jobber. As a consequence stocks on hand are likely to be reduced to the lowest possible limit required for immediate consumption.

If the contemplated new tariff schedule on tobacco could be settled within a few months, cigar manufacturers could adjust their business to new conditions without much friction. It is the uncertainty and delay caused by fruitless debates, with the sole view to gaining political advantage, which compel the manufacturer to pursue a waiting policy. He cannot afford to accumulate stock which is likely to be depreciated by a change in the price of raw material. For the same reason the jobber in cigars will not stock up in goods. The distribution of goods, in all probability, will be based on a hand-to-mouth policy.

The cigar trade for the month of January, 1913, was comparatively fair—from middling to good. It is usually one of the dullest months in the winter season; but compared with the same month one year ago, the increase in production has exceeded over 12 per cent. This is most gratifying and lends encouragement for the spring season.

The principal increase was, as usual, in

the cheap districts of the first and ninth Pennsylvania, third New York, fifth New Jersey, first Michigan, second Virginia, etc. In districts where the output is composed almost wholly of union-made cigars, the increase has been fair, but lacks in volume when compared with the cheap districts. For more detailed information we refer to the appended table, which, though incomplete, affords a fair view of trade conditions in all revenue districts:

District.	January, 1913.	January, 1912.	Increase, Decrease.*
Alabama	492,000	394,450	96,550
California, 1st.	3,869,110	3,900,030	30,920*
California, 6th.	1,287,730	1,513,470	225,740*
Colorado	1,382,460	1,426,300	43,840*
Connecticut	7,120,564	6,441,840	678,724
Florida	25,055,203	19,337,287	5,717,916
Georgia	1,375,940	1,655,383	279,443*
Illinois, 1st.	18,805,450	17,090,720	1,714,730
Illinois, 8th.	4,963,400	4,619,693	343,707
Illinois, 13th.	1,335,700	1,367,490	31,790*
Indiana, 6th.	6,250,893	5,919,570	331,323
Indiana, 7th.	7,217,373	5,316,796	1,900,573
Iowa, 3d.	1,437,110	1,299,950	137,160
Iowa, 4th.	5,963,670	5,883,333	80,337
Kansas	1,553,473	1,333,277	220,196
Kentucky, 2d.	199,300		
Kentucky, 5th.	3,929,467	3,009,497	919,970
Kentucky, 6th.	564,200	621,450	57,250*
Kentucky, 7th.	219,600	223,650	4,050
Kentucky, 8th.	1,500	13,000	11,500*
Louisiana	3,164,137	3,189,533	25,396*
Maryland	10,757,370	8,331,410	2,425,960
Massachusetts	15,186,323	14,244,060	942,263
Michigan, 1st.	24,368,390	21,397,807	2,970,483
Michigan, 4th.	4,680,957	3,674,300	1,006,657
Missouri, 1st.	3,743,450	3,689,823	53,627
Missouri, 6th.	1,777,010	1,379,910	397,100
Montana	995,050	847,796	147,254
Nebraska	2,448,000	2,206,400	241,600
New Hampshire.	4,098,173	3,515,440	582,733
New Jersey, 1st.	5,848,700	5,308,477	540,223
New Jersey, 5th.	35,820,343	29,452,530	6,367,813
New Mexico.	238,500	232,000	6,500
New York, 1st.	12,277,770	10,339,150	1,938,620
New York, 2d.	11,923,870	11,136,430	787,440
New York, 3d.	42,924,750	36,107,780	6,816,970
New York, 14th.	10,452,623	9,761,880	690,743
New York, 21st.	13,698,130	13,117,296	580,834
New York, 28th.	4,615,883	4,229,600	386,283
No. Carolina, 5th.	10,320	6,500	3,820
No. & So. Dakota.	1,014,050	738,327	275,723
Ohio, 1st.	15,718,873	14,352,380	1,366,493
Ohio, 10th.	12,775,487		
Ohio, 11th.	9,559,880	9,339,690	220,190
Ohio, 18th.	15,914,930	14,083,960	1,830,970
Oregon	692,700	705,450	12,750*
Pennsylvania, 1st.	62,643,440	51,712,480	10,930,960
Pennsylvania, 9th.	69,370,580	55,170,780	14,199,800
Pennsylvania, 23d.	30,668,650	29,732,070	936,580
Porto Rico.	3,026,340	12,417,950	9,391,610*
Tennessee	881,300	747,350	133,950
Texas, 3d.	1,242,677	1,044,900	197,777
Virginia, 2d.	24,656,480	14,689,420	9,967,060
Virginia, 6th.	395,810	539,900	144,090*
Washington	1,006,927	919,100	87,827
West Virginia	12,643,000		
Wisconsin, 1st.	6,764,397	6,139,489	624,908
Wisconsin, 2d.	2,952,020	2,771,450	180,570

Ex-President Taft was Johnny-on-the-spot and true to his well known opposition to labor organizations and his determination to always keep property rights sacred and above human rights and human liberty right up to the last moment. In the closing hours of the Congress he for the second time vetoed the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, which carried a provi-

sion in it that no part of the amount appropriated for the maintenance of the legal department of the government should be used for the purpose of prosecuting labor organizations for alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust law.

It was universally understood when the Sherman anti-trust law was adopted that it did not apply to or become operative in the case of labor organizations, or such organizations formed not for the purpose of dealing in commodities or for profit.

Only in recent years has the law been held by the judicial arm of the federal government to apply to labor organizations.

The last two congresses recognizing the injustice of this attitude and presumption on the part of the federal government on two separate occasions included in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill a proviso that no part of the money so appropriated should be used for the purpose of prosecuting labor organizations under the Sherman anti-trust law, thereby practically declaring that in the judgment of the majority of both the House and the Senate, they did not consider that labor organizations came under the provision of the Sherman anti-trust law.

On March 4th, during the closing hours, the House passed the bill over the President's veto by a vote of 270 to 50, and a like action would probably have been taken by the Senate if time would have permitted. However, owing to a filibuster started in the Senate on another matter, all chances of reaching the vetoed bill was lost.

No one will welcome Citizen Bill Taft's enforced retirement to private life more than organized labor, which has been so persistently antagonized by him. Those who believe in property rights to the exclusion of and regardless of human rights and human liberties or consequences thereof, can well say that Mr. Taft persistently lived up to his reputation and to their standard.

Judge Duell of the Court of Special Sessions, New York, in a case tried before him, in which the

Judge Denounces Cigar Trust. American Tobacco Company were defendants, from the bench openly denounced and accused

the American Tobacco Company, a trust, of encouraging the smoking of cigarettes by children.

The facts in the case briefly are that the agents of the Children's Society testified that they had found between fifteen and

twenty small children unaccompanied by guardians in a moving picture show, and that the proprietors of the show said the children had gained admission by tendering cigarette coupons which had a cash redemption value of one-half cent each. The proprietors of the show were found guilty, and in imposing sentence, Judge Deuel, among other things said, that the American Tobacco Company was seeking to corrupt the children by encouraging them to smoke cigarettes, and at the same time encouraging the moving picture men to violate the law by accepting the coupons for the admission of children unattended by parents or guardians to the show.

The tobacco trust is not content in its mad efforts to control the industry in paying starvation wages to women and children, but resorts to subtle, questionable methods of questionable inducements to increase sales to an extent that was openly and vigorously denounced by Judge Deuel.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The trades union movement needs no defense; it has no apologies to offer. It has proved its usefulness, by raising the standard of living; by shortening the hours of labor; by insisting upon improved sanitary conditions; by making labor more respected, and by creating a public sentiment in favor of a higher degree of economic and social justice.

* * *

The trades union does not demand any special privileges; it does not insist upon legislation not beneficial to the whole community. As the most important factor in the industrial beehive, it claims a legitimate share of protection for the promotion of its interests.

* * *

The working classes, as individuals, are powerless; they are as helpless as a ship floating on the high seas without compass or rudder. United in trade unions, under competent and honest leadership, they wield a strength which grows in intensity and potentiality commensurate with a permanent increase in numbers and financial resources.

* * *

A well ventilated factory with plenty of fresh air and sunshine is conducive to the preservation of health and bodily vigor. A cigar factory without modern sanitary appliances is a breeding spot for tuberculosis commonly called the "white plague." Good, pure air will save many doctors' bills.

* * *

Organization is a prime factor in the

modern industrial development; it tends to educate the workers on economic questions affecting their interests. Without organization the wage workers would become a prey of the unscrupulous manufacturers, unable to resist successfully reductions in wages and unfair shop conditions.

* * *

The march of trades unionism, from its earliest inception, is marked with the wrecks and failures of low dives and cheap John institutions that might possibly flourish during times of peace, but which have lamentably failed in the hour of stress and storm.—The Industrial Banner.

* * *

J. E. Cox, Ex-Secretary of Union 78, Hornell, who recently died in that city at the age of 78 years, was one of the old-time stanch union men of the trade. It is claimed that Mr. Cox was one of the charter members of the old Baltimore Union No. 1, which was organized over fifty years ago.

* * *

The average capitalist represents the greed and rapacity prevailing in the modern industrial arena. His natural sympathies are drowned in the ocean of avarice, and in the lust for money and power; he cares not for the anguish of the widow and orphan. He is a menace to the welfare of the present and future generations.

* * *

The Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey sustained the constitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation law, which became operative in 1911. The court sustained a decision, awarding Alida Sexton a verdict against the New York District Telegraph Company, allowing her \$7.27 a week for three hundred weeks because of the death of her husband, who was killed by an electric shock while working for the company.

* * *

As a school for practical instruction, the trades union meetings have rendered valuable services to the working classes; affording instruction in parliamentary procedure; developing the natural abilities in debate, and widening the horizon on economic and social questions.

* * *

The enormous profits of the industrial corporations, contrasted with the meagre wages paid to unskilled labor, and to women and children constitute a dark blot on our modern industrial system. Every strike instituted by the unorganized, rightfully or wrongfully, justly or unjustly, time-

ly or untimely, presents a powerful protest against unfair industrial conditions.

* * *

The obstacles which beset the orderly and healthy progress of the trades union movement are partly due to fear of discharge, victimization, apathy, indifference, gross selfishness, ignorance, etc. To overcome these obstacles a continuous educational campaign is necessary. The benefits to be derived from organization have to be explained in season and out of season.

* * *

The Mutual Benefit Department of the Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers is based upon a rate of assessment for the following benefits:

	Per year.
On \$300 (Series A).....	\$2.40
On \$500 (Series B).....	3.60
On \$1,000 (Series C).....	7.20

The death claims paid to July 31, 1912, amounted to \$821,581.47.

* * *

Norman Hapgood, in "Collier's Weekly," writes in part: "No single force has done more to educate us, poor and rich, than unions. In labor, association has done so much good that the incidental evil is comparatively small. The union has been called the worker's public school. It is more. It is the first device in the world by which has been introduced a fair dispute between poor and rich."

* * *

Three states—California, Washington and Colorado—have an eight-hour law for women. In sixteen states the working children are not allowed to work more than eight hours a day. The cheap labor of women and children has been a source of profit to greedy and unscrupulous manufacturers. To check this mad career for profits the strong arm of the law has to be invoked.

* * *

Labor enhances the value of all natural resources by shaping them into articles for general use and consumption. It is, therefore, entitled to the highest consideration and protection. Without this added value created by labor and modern inventions, the timber lands, the coal beds, the copper mines, the iron range, etc., would cease to be of any practical benefit to mankind.

* * *

Congressman Stanton Warburton of Washington has a bill before Congress and made a speech in behalf of same on March 4th, in which he proposes to increase the Internal Revenue tax on cigars of all kinds

to \$4.50 and \$12 per thousand, and to use the money so raised for the purpose of building good roads. According to his proposition he would tax the poor cigarmaker for the purpose of raising about one hundred million dollars per year in order to build good roads which would be used chiefly by those who are fortunate enough to own automobiles. The proposition to build good roads is not a bad one by any means, but good roads, especially in our agricultural districts, are a good thing for society at large, and because of this society at large ought to pay the cost of construction of such roads.

* * *

It is a pretty generally settled fact that the new Congress, which is Democratic in both branches, will be called in extra session early in April for the purpose of revising the tariff. The party in power is committed to the policy of the revision of the tariff downward. In the February issue of the Official Journal we published a brief which we submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means in which we dealt with both the import duty and the internal revenue tax. Your congressmen and senators will be at home in the meantime and we suggest and earnestly urge that committees and as many individuals as possible personally see your representatives and make your wishes clearly known. We urge that you be especially strong on the question of opposing any increase in the internal revenue tax.

Trade Notes.

The shipments of cigars from Cuba to foreign countries for the month of January, 1913, amounted to 10,507,593. For the corresponding month in 1912 the exports amounted to 6,137,078; showing an increase of 4,370,515 as compared with the month of January of the former year.

* * *

The production of cigars in all internal revenue districts, weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, for which taxes were paid in the month of January, 1913, amounted to 588,680,183. For the corresponding month in 1912, taxes were paid for 519,647,260; showing an increase of 69,032,923 cigars as compared with the same month of the former year.

* * *

The production of small cigars, weighing less than three pounds per 1,000, paying an internal revenue tax of 75 cts. during the month of January, 1913, amounted to 86,012,840. For the corresponding month in

1912 taxes were paid for 97,948,920; showing a decrease of 11,936,080 small cigars.

* * *

The "Survey" writes: "The paper tubes of cigarettes are rolled by tenement hands, and their edges, when the paste goes dry, are licked by tenement lips. Through the homes of one hundred Greek families in New York no less than one million cigarettes pass each year."

* * *

Emil Waldbott, superintendent of a cigar factory in Buffalo, N. Y., a branch of a large scale factory in Detroit, Mich., was fined \$50 in children's court recently by Judge Judge for violating the state labor law. He was charged with allowing a child under sixteen years of age to work after 5 p. m. The child was employed as a tobacco stripper.

* * *

The Scotten-Dillon Company, tobacco manufacturers of Detroit, Mich., earned close to 65 per cent on its doubled capitalization of \$1,000,000 last year, and paid a total dividend of 50 per cent. In addition to the cash dividends a stock dividend of 100 per cent was declared in January, 1912, which doubled the capital stock from \$500,000. The 65 per cent of earnings on \$1,000,000 compares with earnings of 75 per cent on \$500,000 the preceding year.

* * *

The United Cigar Manufacturers Company, the second largest corporation in the cigar industry, at its annual meeting stated that their gross earnings for 1912 were \$2,705,824, showing an increase of \$606,472 over 1911, and the net earnings were \$1,323,542, an increase of \$231,148. The net earnings is equivalent to 7 per cent on the \$15,000,000 of common stock outstanding after the deductions for the preferred dividend requirements. Earnings in 1912 were 5.52 per cent. The surplus and reserves are \$3,547,308.

* * *

Reports on the tobacco crops of Virginia and Ohio, obtained at the census in April, 1910, were issued by the Census Bureau some time ago.

For Virginia it is stated that there were 44,472 tobacco farms, comprising 185,609 acres. The harvest of the year was 132,987,490 pounds, valued at \$12,169,815. Tobacco ranked second among the crops of the state in value, being only exceeded by corn. For the ten years from 1900 there was an increase of 1,275 acres or 0.7 per cent.

In Ohio there were 23,119 tobacco farms,

of 106,477 acres, which yielded 88,603,308 pounds, valued at \$8,998,887. Tobacco ranked sixth among the crops in value. For the ten years from 1900 tobacco showed an increase of 35,055 acres, or 49.1 per cent.

* * *

The introduction of cigarette machines in Germany was accelerated by the increase in the tax on cigarettes, in common with that on all other tobacco products, which became effective in 1909.

The big manufacturers of cigarettes anticipated the effect of the higher tax rate by the extensive introduction of machinery into their factories, which greatly reduced the expense of manufacturing cigarettes, and thus made it possible to continue to sell them at the same price as formerly, in spite of the increased tax.

* * *

In 1911 the imports of the Union of South Africa were as follows: Cape Town, \$95,262 worth of cigars and cigarettes and \$201,410 of unmanufactured tobacco; Port Elizabeth, \$161,675 of cigars and cigarettes and \$12,098 of unmanufactured; East London, \$59,863 of cigars and cigarettes, \$204 of unmanufactured; Durban, \$312,235 of cigars and cigarettes, \$14,283 of unmanufactured; Lourenco Marquez, \$14,235 of cigars and cigarettes, \$15,189 of unmanufactured; other ports, \$2,239 of cigars and cigarettes, \$521 of unmanufactured tobacco.

* * *

The number of cigar factories in Russia in 1910 was limited to 20, which were located as follows: Four in the province of Warsaw; two in Grodna; four in Livonia; two in Lyublin; three in St. Petersburg; and one each in Moscow, Kovna, Minsk, Courland and Chernigoff. The cigar industry is a Government monopoly.

* * *

The Census Bureau reports that there were 51,926 tobacco farms in North Carolina in 1909, and that 221,289 acres were harvested, yielding 138,813,163 pounds, valued at \$13,847,559. Tobacco was the third ranking crop of the state, being exceeded only by cotton and corn. From 1899 to 1909 tobacco increased 18,867 acres or 9.3 per cent. The average yield per acre in 1909 was 626 pounds, and the average value per acre \$62.40.

* * *

Consul General R. M. Bartleman, of Buenos Ayres, has submitted the following report to the Department of Commerce and Labor:

"The value of tobacco in its various forms consumed in 1910 in Argentina was \$39,-

998,449 American gold, an increase of \$3,010,025 over 1909. The value of the domestic products of tobacco for 1910 amounted to \$31,077,608, and the importations to \$8,020,841. Of the increase in the consumption in 1910 only \$280,219 was in imported products."

* * *

A tobacco raiser of Arcanum, Ohio, gave the following estimate of the cost of raising an acre of tobacco. The estimate is made upon an average of six growers from six counties, and wages are based on \$1.50 for ten hours:

Growing plants	\$ 2.10
Plowing ground	2.33
Fitting ground	2.50
Fertilizer	5.00
Applying fertilizer	.54
Transplanting	2.82
Cultivating	3.46
Hoeling	1.75
Worming	1.82
Topping	1.10
Suckering	3.93
Cutting	6.71
Stripping	10.00
Packing	1.72
Marketing	.47
Total	\$46.25
Yield per acre, pounds.....	928.6
Value per acre, at 10 cents.....	\$92.86
Profit	\$46.61

* * *

It was announced last month that President Taft had signed the "Free Smoker" bill, which allows each cigarmaker the use of twenty-one cigars a week for consumption in the factory, these cigars are to be allowed free of internal revenue tax.

* * *

The grand jury of Henderson, Ky., returned an indictment against the Imperial Tobacco Company of Kentucky and the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain accusing them of combining to depress the price of leaf and strip tobacco in Henderson county Kentucky, at a price below the real value, in consequence of which the tobacco producers are compelled to sell it below its value.

* * *

The experiments with shade-grown tobacco of the Sumatra type in the Connecticut valley are now proving a profitable venture.

There were 1,877 acres planted in 1912, as against 2,200 in 1911, a decrease last year of 323 acres. While there is some effort being made to produce Sumatra in Florida and Georgia, it is making slow progress, but the projectors have faith in making it a profitable business in time.

The United Cigar Manufacturers' Company announce that they have executed preliminary agreements with M. A. Gunst & Co. of San Francisco, Cal., by which M. A. Gunst & Co. will consolidate their entire business with this company in 1913. M. A. Gunst & Co. operate clear Havana factories in Tampa and Key West, and are one of the largest cigar distributors on the Pacific coast.

* * *

Professor Robert Woerner, a German inventor, claims to have perfected and patented a machine for packing cigars. It is claimed that "the invention is based upon the idea that three points had to be focussed, namely:

"(1) Improving of the appearance of cigars.

"(2) Mechanical distribution of the unavoidable irregularities during the making of the cigar.

"(3) Saving of time and labor and insuring methodical work.

"This is done through an ingenious pressing machine filled with automatic tin-plated cases, into which cigars have previously been laid, permitting the packing of 100's, 50's, 40's, 20's, bundles, in fact, any number desired.

"The machine has horizontal and vertical pressure and permits an intermission of the pressure in two directions, by which it is attained that the cigars have a compensating reaction against the occasional pressure. The importance of the intermittent pressure has thus been acknowledged by all of the patent offices in the different nations throughout the world, that the intermittent process, as such, has been patented. It is seldom that the patent office protects a process. Cracking is guaranteed impossible under this patent press system.

"It may be added that under the patent intermittent process not only is an over-pressure of the cigars impossible, but also the shape of the same in each layer of the box remains unaltered.

"Through the pressure between pairs of plates, which regularly vary their mutual distances with mathematical exactitude, the possibility of an absolutely regular pressure as desired, is provided.

"The pressing by Woerner's machine requires only a few minutes, and the packing of the cigars can be undertaken after one or two hours. The daily capacity of the machine is approximately 25,000 cigars."

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

To the officers and members of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

Greeting: We, the undersigned delegates, beg leave to submit the following report covering the important matters transacted at the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Rochester, N. Y.

The convention opened Monday morning, November 11, at 10 a. m., by President Samuel Gompers, who introduced to the convention Richard H. Curran, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, who delivered an address of welcome. He was followed by the Hon. H. H. Edgerton, Mayor of Rochester, N. Y., who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city. Mr. John Williams, Commissioner of Labor for the state of New York, delivered an address of welcome as the representative of the Governor of the state, who was unable to be present in person. Commissioner Williams was followed by President Daniel Harris of the New York State Federation of Labor, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the organized workers of the state.

The addresses of welcome were replied to in an appropriate manner by President Gompers.

The Committee on Credentials reported that there were 362 delegates present, representing 86 international and national unions, 30 state branches, 77 central bodies, 19 local trade and federal labor unions, and eight fraternal delegates, all of whom were entitled to seats.

President Gompers then submitted his annual report, which dealt with the following subjects:

Canada.
Porto Rico.
Citizenship for Porto Ricans.
Building Trades Department.
Metal Trades Department.
Mining Department.
Railroad Employees' Department.
Union Label Trades Department.
Carl Legien's Visit.
Labor Forward Movement.
Organization of Steel Workers.
Migratory Workers.
Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation
(The Erdman Act—Extension of)
Labor Day and Labor Sunday.
American Federation of Labor Political
Campaign—Its Results.
The Extension of Eight-Hour Law.
The New Eight-Hour Law.
Construction by the Government.
Injunction Limitation Bill.
Jury Trial in Contempt Cases.
Seamen's Rights.
Immigration and Chinese Exclusion.
Child Labor and Children's Bureau.
Initiative, Referendum and Recall.
Limit Judges' Tenure.
Popular Election of United States Senators.
Citizenship Rights Restored.
Second-class Postal Rates.
Contract Convict Labor System.
Boiler Inspection.
Scientific Management.
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation.
Old-Age Pensions.
Occupational Diseases.
Anti-Watered-Stock Gambling.
Wider Use of the Schools.
A. F. of L. Exhibit at San Francisco, 1915.
Organizers.
Labor Press.
American Federalist.

The report is a very comprehensive one and deals with almost every phase of the labor movement, and your delegates would recommend that, as in previous years, this report be printed in our official journal as space will permit.

Secretary Morrison reported that the balance on hand September 30, 1911, was \$189,579.56. The income for the year was \$207,373.60, making a total of \$396,953.16. The total expense for the year ending September 30, 1912, was \$277,479.23, leaving a balance on hand of \$119,473.93.

Treasurer Lennon reported balance on hand, deposited in banks in Bloomington, Ill., bearing

interest, and also bonded by the American Surety Company, as \$117,473.93, the balance in the hands of Secretary Morrison, \$2,000, making a total in the funds of the American Federation of Labor, September 30, 1912, of \$119,473.93.

The report of the Executive Council, covering matters considered by them during the year, was read and referred to the Appropriation Committees.

This report is agreed to by all as being the most comprehensive one ever submitted by the Executive Council to a convention of the American Federation of Labor.

In it is considered, among other matters, several questions of jurisdictional dispute that have been settled during the year, particularly among them being the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Wood Workers with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; also the settlement of the dispute between the sheet metal workers and the metal polishers, the glass bottle blowers and the flint glass workers, and other matters of importance.

Among the most important matters considered in the report of the Executive Council was the question of affiliating the yet unaffiliated organizations, and it is hoped that this desired result will be brought about in several instances during the coming year.

In connection with the jurisdictional dispute between the flint glass workers and the International Association of Machinists, the Executive Council in its report upon this subject matter included what is known as the autonomy declaration as adopted by the Scranton (Pa.) convention in 1901. This subject matter is covered in other parts of this report; in the considering of resolution No. 116 and the declaration of the Scranton convention is quoted in full, and that declaration was reaffirmed.

It is as follows:

AUTONOMY DECLARATION.*

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 14, 1901.

"To the officers and delegates to the twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor:

"Greeting—The undersigned, your special committees appointed to consider the question of the autonomy of the trade unions, beg leave to say that it is our judgment the future success, permanency and safety of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the trade unions themselves, depends upon the recognition and application of the principle of autonomy, consistent with the varying phases and transitions in industry.

"We realize that it is impossible to define the exact line of demarcation where, one trade or form of labor ends and another begins, and that no hard and fast rule can be devised by which all our trade unions can be governed or can govern themselves.

"We emphasize the impossibility of the establishment of hard and fast lines; but if history and experience in the labor movement count for aught we urge upon our fellow workmen that toleration and forbearance which are proverbial of our movement; for, without the recognition and application of these qualities, any decision we may formulate will be futile. We, therefore, recommend as follows:

"1. As the magnificent growth of the American Federation of Labor is conceded by all students of economic thought, we declare that, as a general proposition, the interests of the workers will be best conserved by adhering as closely to that doctrine as the recent great changes in methods of production and employment make practicable. However, owing to the isolation of some few industries from thickly populated centers where the overwhelming number follow one branch thereof, and owing to the fact that in some industries comparatively few workers are engaged over whom separate organizations claim jurisdiction, we believe that jurisdiction in such industries by the paramount organizations would yield the best results to the workers therein, at least until

*The above declaration, as here given, is as corrected by the New Orleans convention, page 143.

the developing of organization of each branch has reached a stage wherein these may be placed, without material injury to all parties in interest, in affiliation with their national trade unions. Nothing contained in this declaration is intended or shall be construed to mean a reversal of any decision rendered by former executive councils or previous conventions on questions of jurisdiction.

"2. We hold that the interests of the trade union movement will be promoted by closely allied and subdivided crafts giving consideration to amalgamation, and to the organization of district and national trade councils to which should be referred questions in dispute, and which should be adjudged within allied crafts' lines.

"3. The American Federation of Labor being a voluntary association, cannot direct and should not adopt methods antagonistic to or in conflict with established trade union laws, and in order to carry the above recommendations into effect, and in full recognition of its logical position, the American Federation of Labor pledges its officers to aid and assist in the adjustment of such craft encroachments as disputants may be willing to submit to its arbitration.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
JAMES DUNCAN,
JOHN MITCHELL,
JOHN MULHOLLAND,
C. N. HUGHES,
Committee."

"In connection with this declaration it is necessary to call attention to a frequent misconception of the term 'autonomy' as it is used by the American Federation of Labor. Some have mistakenly interpreted it to mean that a trade union cannot expand its jurisdiction, or amalgamate with another organization of the same, or, if a kindred trade, in the same industry. The term 'autonomy,' as applied, has been used as an obstacle to such extension, growth and amalgamation. No such construction or interpretation can be justly given the term. Broadly and specifically speaking, the term 'autonomy,' means self government, as automaton and automatic, self-acting; autobiography, self-writing the history of one's own life; automobile, self-propelling; deriving its general application from the root word auto, self. We are prompted to this explanation by several instances in which the term 'industrial unionism' is applied, as against trade unionism, with its autonomous self-government, as well as by a circular which was recently issued by the Metal Trades Council of Toledo, Ohio, in which the affiliated organizations and the delegates to this convention are urged to favor an amendment to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, so that,

"National and international trade unions shall have the right to amalgamation; such amalgamation must be endorsed by a referendum vote of the organizations affected, and a two-thirds affirmative vote of the members voting upon such amendment in each organization, shall be necessary to make the amendment legal and binding."

"Such a proposition is based upon the misconception that the American Federation of Labor prevents, or has the power to prevent or place obstacles in the way of, amalgamation of national or international trade unions when they so desire to amalgamate, when as a matter of fact every effort has been made by the A. F. of L., the Executive Council and our organizations to bring about amalgamation of national and international unions, and, where that has been impossible for the time being, to endeavor to have them co-operate and federate for their mutual advantage."

Other important matters contained in the report of the Executive Council and which were considered by the various committees and acted upon by the convention are as follows:

Authority and Self-Imposed Discipline.
Strikes and Lockouts of Directly Affiliated
Local and Federal Labor Unions.
Contempt Case.
New Injunction Rule.

Hatters' Case.

Post vs. A. F. of L. and Buck's Stove & Range Company.

Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

Labor's Political Program, 1912.

Federal Bureau of Health.

Industrial Education.

International Secretariat.

Conservation of National Resources.

The McNamara Case.

American Federation of Labor Publicity.

Boy Scout Movement.

Combining Official Reports to Conventions.

The delegates feel that these important subjects, as reported by the Executive Council, should be carefully read and studied by our members, and hence would recommend that the same be published in our official journal. Further on in this report we will give two further sections of the Executive Council's report to the Rochester convention. They will be found interesting.

Delegates Berry and Walker, fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress, held at Newport, Wales, and Delegate John T. Smith, fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, held at Guelph, Ontario, Canada, made their reports. All of these reports showed the interest and value of the exchange of fraternal delegates, both with Great Britain and Canada.

A very interesting and instructive address was delivered by the Hon. William B. Wilson, former secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, and now chairman of the House Committee on Labor.

The fraternal delegates from Great Britain, Robert Smille of the Federation of Miners and James A. Seddon of the shop assistants (retail clerks), and John W. Bruce of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, delivered interesting addresses conveying fraternal greetings of the respective organizations they represented.

One hundred and thirty resolutions were introduced and acted upon, and referred to many various subjects.

One of the most important subjects considered by the convention was the resolution adopted at the Atlanta convention calling for an investigation of the subject of the election of the officers of the American Federation of Labor by the initiative and referendum. The Executive Council reported that an exhaustive investigation had been made, covering every organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as well as a number of organizations in Great Britain, Germany, France, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark and Netherlands. Inquiries were also made of the following unaffiliated organizations:

Bricklayers and Masons.
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen,
Locomotive Engineers,
Railway Trainmen and Railway Conductors.

The following is the report as tabulated from the replies received from the organizations communicated with:

"Number of national and international unions which elect their officers by the referendum system 34
Number of national and international unions which elect their officers by the convention system 75
Number of national and international unions favoring election of A. F. of L. officers by the initiative and referendum system (representing 508,116 members)..... 23
Number of national and international unions against election of A. F. of L. officers by the initiative and referendum (representing 890,240 members) 52

"A number of organizations, representing 331,787 members, have made no report or have expressed themselves as having no definite opinion upon the matter."

It will be seen from the figures above given that only 34 national and international unions elect their officers by a referendum system, while 75 international unions elect their officers by the convention system.

It is also called to your attention that a num-

bar of organizations representing 331,787 members have made no report or expressed themselves as having any definite opinions upon this subject matter. It is also called to your attention that of the 34 international unions which elect their officers by the referendum system, that there is not one of them who have any concrete system such as applies in the Cigarmakers' International Union.

You will also notice that there are 75 international unions who have no laws governing the election of officers except in conventions, which to our opinion shows conclusively not only the impracticability, but the impossibility, of putting into operation at present any practical system of electing the officers of the American Federation of Labor by the initiative and referendum.

Your attention is further called to the fact that even among some of the organizations which elect their officers by the initiative and referendum, that the delegates from several of these organizations expressed themselves as being opposed to this system because of its impracticability in the election of the A. F. of L. officers.

Your attention is further called to the fact that 52 organizations with an approximate membership of 890,000 have reported as being opposed to this system, while 23 organizations with an approximate membership of 508,000 favor it, and a number of other organizations with an approximate membership of 330,000 have made no report or made an expression of opinion upon this subject matter.

The report of the Executive Council on this subject matter also shows that organizations in other countries were communicated with relative to the manner in which their officers were elected.

Out of the many trade unions of Great Britain but five reported having the initiative and referendum in the election of their own officers. Not in any other British trade union does that system prevail. The officers of the British Trade Union Congress and the officers of the British Federation of Trade Unions elected their officers at conventions.

Reports were received from 24 national trade unions of Germany, not one of which elected their officers by the initiative and referendum. All of them elect their officers in conventions. The officers of the Federation of Trade Unions of Germany are elected in conventions every two years.

Reports were also received from organizations in France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Switzerland, and in all instances except Switzerland and Netherlands the national trade unions reported that their officers were elected in convention.

In no country in the world are the officers of any national federation of organized labor such as the American Federation of Labor elected by the initiative and referendum system. In no country except England are the officers elected at the conventions by so democratic a method as prevails in the A. F. of L. where delegates cast their votes in the elections and in legislation in proportion to the membership they respectively represent.

However, the report of the Executive Council upon this subject, together with three resolutions, Nos. 112, 114 and 118, dealing with the election of officers by the initiative and referendum system, were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which later in the convention made the following report:

"Your committee while in full accord with the declarations of the American Federation of Labor on the application of the initiative and referendum to the election of public officials and the enactment of general legislation, does not believe that it would be advisable to apply this method to the election of officers of the American Federation of Labor. In the political field and on questions of legislation there is public and common information as fully available to one citizen as to any other through the public forum and the press.

"Your committee is aware that there are organizations affiliated with the American Feder-

ation of Labor which elect their officers by the initiative and referendum; also that some affiliated organizations which at one time applied the initiative and referendum to the election of their officers have returned to the convention system because of their experiences under the former method, and that many affiliated organizations have not considered it advisable to adopt the initiative and referendum for that purpose.

"On that phase of the question members of unions electing officers through the initiative and referendum have opportunities through trade information of knowing something concerning the availability and qualifications of candidates for office.

"On the subject of applying the initiative and referendum to the election of the officers of the American Federation of Labor, your committee is as fully aware that neither of the preceding opportunities of essential information are apparent. The members of one union have little opportunity of receiving trade or other knowledge concerning the availability or personnel of members and nominees of other unions for officers of the American Federation of Labor. Apart from the enormous cost of such a method of election, the possibility of irregularities in connection therewith; the evident multiplicity of nominations which would follow, and the impossibility of guaranteeing an election by a number approaching a majority vote, there is the evident fact that there are neither adequate methods of conducting such elections nor are there available opportunities for the dissemination of proper and essential information to properly conduct such an election.

Your committee has examined the report of the Executive Council upon the subject under consideration and find that in reply to the circular letter sent to all affiliated organizations on this matter as a result of the action of the Atlanta convention on the subject, the officers of 52 affiliated organizations, representing 890,240 members, recorded themselves as opposed to the election of officers of the American Federation of Labor by the initiative and referendum, while the officers of but 23 affiliated organizations, representing 508,118 members, expressed themselves in favor of this system.

"For the reasons submitted and in view of the present method wherein representative conventions officers are elected with due regard to their ability, fitness for the office for which they are selected, with fair and just consideration for the rights of affiliated organizations, your committee recommends non-concurrence with the resolutions one member of the committee, Delegate Ward, being recorded as not supporting the committee's report."

An extensive, earnest and interesting debate followed, after which the vote was taken, with the following result:

193 delegates voted in the affirmative; 57 delegates voted in the negative. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was therefore adopted.

The delegates from the United Mine Workers introduced Resolution No. 116, declaring in favor of "Industrial Unionism," which the Committee on Education gave consideration and later reported unfavorably. One member of the committee submitted a minority report. The majority report non-concurred in Resolution 116, and favored the autonomy declaration of the Scranton convention as corrected by the New Orleans convention, and which is already quoted in this report. The one member of the committee submitting a minority report in favor of a form of industrial unionism. In connection herewith should be noted the report of the Executive Council upon the subject. After stating a large number of instances in which organizations had become amalgamated, as well as departments created, the Executive Council said:

"So on might we quote nearly all of the national and international unions in their constant effort to a more thorough and comprehensive organization of their own fellow-workers in the trade, or in kindred trades.

"And yet it is also true that in some few organizations the amalgamation of various branches of one industry having been accom-

plished, they have voluntarily separated into a number of international unions of their respective branches. That is especially true of the International Typographical Union, which until some years ago had under its jurisdiction and part of the organization the compositors, proof-readers, pressmen, bookbinders, stereotypers and electrotypers, mailers, news writers, photo-engravers. By agreement, the book binders, stereotypers and electrotypers and photo-engravers have formed separate organizations from the International Typographical Union, and generally co-operating in their local and national councils.

"The American trade union movement is one of constant growth, development and expansion. Since its inception the American Federation of Labor has been the most practical and beneficial general organization of the wage-workers of the continent; have taken cognizance of the constant change and transition in industry, and by every means within its power has sought not only to effect the organization of unorganized workers, but to bring about unity, solidarity and fraternity among organized workers, and has stimulated by every means within its power the necessity for closer co-operation, federation and amalgamation of existing trade unions, to the end that each may be helpful to all.

"The American Federation of Labor realizes that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link; that the grand army of organized labor cannot advance much further than its most backward column; that the labor organizations are made up of human beings who are not cast in plastic molds; cannot be placed in rigid forms, and, therefore, it must concede that the authority vested in the affiliated unions and their members must be the largest consistent with the general progress and the welfare of the entire wage-working masses.

"The American Federation of Labor has organized central bodies in hundreds of cities, and state federations in nearly all the states in America; has instituted a large number of international unions and numberless local unions, and has developed the system of industrial departments which federate the organized workers of the different crafts, trades and callings, and which co-operate for the common protection and advancement of the interest of all.

"The American Federation of Labor realizes that there is still much to do, but repudiates the insinuation which is implied by the term "Industrial Unionism" as it is employed by the so-called "Industrial Workers of the World" in antagonism to "Trade Unionism," for in that implication the false impression is conveyed that the trade unions are rigid, unyielding or do not adjust themselves to meet new conditions and do not advance, develop or expand, whereas the whole history of the trade union movement in the past thirty years demonstrate beyond successful contradiction that there is not a day which passes but which witnesses in the trade union movement in America the highest and loftiest spirit of sacrifice in order to co-operate with our fellow workers for their interest and common uplift.

"In line with the historic, intelligent and comprehensive attitude which the American Federation of Labor has pursued since its inception, we urge still greater effort and energy in the work of more thoroughly organizing the unorganized workers, pursued to its fullest extent; to urge upon the organized workers a more thorough co-operation, to advocate amalgamation of organizations of kindred trades and callings, and a more thorough federation of all organized labor, to the end that economic, political, moral and social justice shall come to the toilers—the wealth producers of America."

A roll-call was ordered on the minority report. The minority report was defeated by the following vote: Yeas, 5,929; nays, 10,931. The majority report was then adopted.

In regard to the subject matter of the orderly development and extension of the labor movement the Executive Council reported under the caption of "Authority and Self-Imposed Discipline." It is a subject so pregnant with important events connected with our movement that we quote it herein as follows:

"In connection with the general subject matter of the electrical workers and questions of a kindred character, attention should be called to the fact that in conformity with the laws of the A. F. of L. and the actions and declarations of its conventions, the charter of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, California, was revoked because that body refused to abide by the decision and the laws of the A. F. of L. in the electrical workers' matter.

"Information has come to us that a committee of three representing the Alameda County C. L. U. has visited several places in California soliciting support in their refusal to abide by the laws and decisions of the A. F. of L. and for the organization of a dual and rival body to the A. F. of L. on the Pacific Coast.

"Your attention is called to this particular case for several reasons, only a few of which need here be stated. Somewhere in the labor movement of America there must be lodged some degree of authority or expression of judgment. To this authority interested parties should defer for investigation, discussion, final judgment and ultimate determination all disputed matters affecting the internal relations of the organized labor movement coming properly before the American Federation of Labor.

"This authority to judge as to which disputant is held to be right and which to be wrong, should endeavor, with all the influence which can be brought to bear through our movement, to adjust such disputes, conflicts and claims so that the unity and solidarity of the labor movement may be maintained.

"If this position be right, the question arises as to where that authority shall be vested. If the American Federation of Labor, in its conventions, or between conventions, the Executive Council, is not the constituted authority, where, pray, shall such authority be lodged? In any one central body? If that be justified, then why not a single local union? And if that be proper, then each individual member of a union may be constituted a law unto himself. Then, how can any general policy or purpose be outlined or a coherent, practical course be pursued in the interests of the general welfare of the toilers of our continent?

"The laws, the policies and the decision of the A. F. of L. are based upon the combined judgment of the toilers of America. There is no power lodged anywhere in our movement by which the laws, policies and decisions thereof can be made effective unless it be the general consensus of opinion and judgment of the organized wage-earners and the respect and confidence which they have in the movement and the men they have chosen to represent them. It depends for success upon the devotion of the rank and file of organized labor to the cause of unionism for furtherance of their own interests and the common welfare.

"In the absence of any power to enforce laws, policies and decisions (and our movement aims at the avoidance of such force and powers), there must come to our fellow-workers the understanding that some degree of discipline must be maintained, but that only through discipline which is self-imposed and maintained for the progressive and orderly conduct of the labor movement of our time can the integrity and entity of our movement be safeguarded; so that it may be of the greatest value and influence in securing for the toiling masses of our country the opportunity and the means for the attainment of the highest and best possible conditions.

"Because of the action of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County and other instances of a similar character, we believe that this convention should express itself in no unmitigable terms as to the moral duty and obligation of every affiliated body loyally to give effect to decisions of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor—the highest authority in the organized labor movement of America."

The Atlanta convention declared that there should be but one organization of one trade, and further declared that there should be but one organization represented in the pipe fitting trades, that organization to be the United As-

sociation of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters Helpers of the United States and Canada. This subject matter was discussed in Resolution 121, which was reported upon adversely by the Adjustment Committee, and in accordance with the constitution, the charter of the International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers was revoked by a vote of 15,776 in favor to 1,322 against, and 230 not voting.

Many other important matters, notably the decision in the Hatters' case, the Sherman anti-trust law, contempt cases, anti-injunction, and others, were discussed and acted upon by the convention.

President Gompers appointed your delegates upon the following important committees:

- Committee on President's Report—Tracy.
- Committee on Labels—Barnes.
- Committee on Adjustment—Fitzgerald.
- Committee on Education—Mueller.

The result of the election of officers was as follows: Delegates Gompers of the Cigarmakers' International Union and Hayes of the International Typographical Union were nominated for president. Delegate Barnes voted for Delegate Hayes. The balance of the cigarmakers' delegation voted for their colleague. Delegate Gompers was elected by the following vote: Gompers, 12,088 votes; Hayes, 4,959 votes.

The only other contest for officers was for Third Vice-President. Vice-President O'Connell of the Machinists' Union was opposed by Delegate Johnston of the same organization. Delegates Gompers, Fitzgerald and Tracy voted for O'Connell. Delegates Barnes and Mueller voted for Johnston. All the other officers were elected without opposition.

The following officers were elected for the year 1912-13:

- Samuel Gompers, President (Cigarmaker).
- James Duncan, First Vice-President (Granite Cutter).
- John Mitchell, Second Vice-President (United Mine Worker).

James O'Connell, Third Vice-President (Machinist).

D. A. Hayes, Fourth Vice-President (Glass Bottle Blower).

William D. Huber, Fifth Vice-President (Carpenter).

Jos. F. Valentine, Sixth Vice-President (Iron Molder).

John R. Alpine, Seventh Vice-President (Plumber).

Henry B. Perham, Eighth Vice-President (Railroad Telegrapher).

John B. Lennon, Treasurer (Journeyman Tailor).

Frank Morrison, Secretary (Printer).

Seattle, Wash., was elected as the city in which to hold the next convention.

From all points of view the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was the most intensely interesting and constructive of any convention ever held by the A. F. of L. or perhaps of any other general trade union movement anywhere. The breadth and scope of the questions considered were remarkable and will impress themselves upon our time and make for the future progress and welfare of the toilers and of all our people.

We cannot too strongly urge upon the membership that they secure copies of the official printed proceedings of 420 pages. All the reports of the officers and of committees are printed therein, as are many features of the debates upon important subjects. The cost is 25 cents per copy. Send to Frank Morrison, Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Thanking the membership for the honor conferred upon us in selecting us as delegates to the A. F. of L. convention, we have the honor to remain,

Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
THOMAS F. TRACY,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
PHIL H. MUELLER,
W. H. FITZGERALD,
Delegates to A. F. of L.

CORRESPONDENCE

Council Bluffs, Ia., Feb. 27, 1913.

Mr. G. W. Perkins—

Dear Sir: According to your construction of Sec. 106 in this month's Journal, you state that members having neglected to pay percentage on their loan for three weeks after standing suspended from all benefits except death benefit, that they stand suspended from the union.

If that is the case, we have misunderstood that section, members thinking that suspension from benefits was the penalty until they paid up in full their loans. I was not notified of said section until about the middle of January, and read and notified the members and likewise at the February meeting. Since then they have paid their loan percentage, but, according to the above construction, they stand suspended.

Please let me know as soon as possible what action I may take. Surely suspension in that light does not seem right and I ask you for information what action I may take in the matter, as the members are willing to pay their percent.

One member having been out of work since January 18, not having paid his per

cent on loan, is he entitled to out of work benefit?

He wants the benefits and claims he did not know that section had passed. I was not able to see him until he had been laid off.

P. H. Heuermann.

March 5, 1913.

Mr. P. H. Heuermann, Secy. Union 177, Council Bluffs, Iowa:

Dear Sir: Replying to yours in reference to the case of members refusing to pay their per cent on loans, let me say if you and the members have misunderstood the law the suspension of these members should not be enforced until after the time you received or read my letters in the Journal explaining the law. In the case you cite you need not suspend these members if they continue paying weekly on their loans since receipt of the February Journal. Simply place them on the non-beneficial list.

In the case of the member who has been out of work since January 18th he is not entitled to out of work benefit provided he

worked any time after the receipt of my circular notifying you that the amendments had been adopted, and refused to pay per cent on his loans.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. Perkins, Int. Pres.

Barre, Vt., March 1, 1913.

Mr. G. W. Perkins:

Dear Sir: Will you please answer a couple of questions in relation to the out-of-work benefit?

We have a member that started on the out-of-work Jan. 18th and drew three weeks' benefit, ending Feb. 1st, 8th and 15th respectively; then he worked two weeks and was again laid off March 1st.

Will this member have to be on the out-of-work list two weeks before drawing his first week's benefit again?

And is he entitled to them or six weeks' benefit (providing he continues out of work) before he starts on the seven weeks no benefit period?

Hoping to receive an early reply,

Yours respectfully,

Wesley Hoffman, Secy.

March 5, 1913.

Mr. Wesley Hoffman, Secy. Union 371, Barre, Vt.:

Dear Sir: Replying to yours, let me say where a member draws three weeks' out-of-work benefit and then works two weeks and is again laid off, he has to sign the first six days without benefit, or twelve days, before he is entitled to the first one week's benefit. He then completes his original term of six weeks. You will find by reference to Section 119 of the Constitution that it says, "Any member obtaining employment before receiving six weeks' benefit, who shall be discharged from employment before eight weeks have elapsed, shall be entitled to the balance of the benefit." This applies to and means the balance of this six weeks' benefit.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. Perkins, Int. Pres.

Montreal, March 3, 1913.

Mr. G. W. Perkins, Int. Pres.:

Dear Sir: Your replies to the different secretaries in connection with the law governing the repayment of loans, and published in the February Journal, were the subject of discussion at the last regular meeting of our Executive Board. In one instance you say the law is drastic, etc., and in the case of H. E. Turner you say the law does not apply to him. Since the Secretary of Union 482 wrote you on the

22d of January last, and states then that Mr. Turner has paid but \$2 in over two years' time, it is plainly evident that Mr. Turner did not comply with the new law and consequently is suspended from receiving any further loans until all of the \$20 that he owed are repaid, as well as suspended from all other benefits, and, wishing to travel, is certainly not entitled to a clean card. Unless you mean to say he is altogether suspended from the organization, or that all those who owed loans prior to January 1st do not come under the law; then, if this is what you mean, they can continue paying as in the past and the new law will not bother them in any way, and neither will it bother the local unions delinquent in the collection of loans. From their understanding of these replies, the members of the board are inclined to the belief that the International Office is not in sympathy with the law as it now stands, and I have been instructed to ask the following question: Will the International Office insist, through the Financiers, on all local unions enforcing this law—that is to say, "will local union paying benefits to members delinquent in the payment of loans be called to account for said illegal benefits?"

Another question I am requested to ask is: Should we charge \$5 initiation to those suspended prior to January 1st?

Awaiting an early reply,

I remain,

Yours fraternally,

A. Gariepy,
Sec. Union No. 58.

March 7, 1913.

Mr. A. Gariepy, Secy. Union 58, Montreal, Canada:

Dear Sir: Replying to yours, let me say the decision in the Turner case has absolutely no bearing except on the Turner case. You or the members seem to misunderstand the ruling in the Turner case. You must remember that the alleged offense or negligence of Mr. Turner occurred in 1911 and 1912. The secretary did not say that Mr. Turner had violated any of the provisions of the loaning system since January 1st, 1913.

The law will be rigidly enforced, and exceptions are only made prior to the receipt of the Journal and the new constitution. You must remember that the voting time on the amendments was during the entire month of December. After that we had to codify the law, and consequently the new constitutions could not be placed in the hands of the members until some

time in February. In the January and February Journals and by circular I explained the new law. No member should be harshly dealt with prior to the receipt of official notice that the laws had been amended. From the time of the receipt of the February Journal and the constitution there is no excuse.

The \$5 initiation fee applies to any reinstated member on rejoining regardless of when he was suspended.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. Perkins, Int. Pres.

March 7, 1913.

Mr. W. C. Halbleib, Secy. Union 34, Chipewawa Falls, Wis.:

Dear Sir: Replying to yours in reference to my reply to Union 208, published in the February Journal, wherein I say "Section 69" let me say this was a typographical error. Section 67 is the one that applies to reinstated members and the Journal should have stated Section 67. Otherwise the case is correctly stated.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. Perkins, Int. Pres.

March 5, 1913.

Mr. Geo. Levy, Secy. Union 236, Reading, Pa.:

Dear Sir: Replying to yours of the 28th, in which you state that you permitted the voting on amendments to the constitution to take place in three different places and that such balloting was in the hands of the election committee, I have to say the vote taken under these circumstances is illegal and unconstitutional. Fortunately, however, your vote does not make any differ-

ence on any of the propositions voted upon. Your union can only vote upon any question affecting the International Union at a regular or special meeting of the union and where all of the machinery of the union is in operation, such as the President, Financial Secretary, Recording Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and a quorum of the union is present.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. Perkins, Int. Pres.

Feb. 12, 1913.

Fellow-craftsmen:

We have neither the right nor the power to prevent daily papers advertising non-union cigars, when we do not own them in whole or in part. But there is a daily paper in which some of our fellow-members and some local unions own shares of stock. It is fair to ask them why they do not protest against that paper advertising cigars which we are expending thousands of dollars to drive out of the market. That paper claims to be one of the only simon-pure working class papers. Its supporters raised quite a howl some years ago when by accident a non-union advertisement appeared in "The Federationist," which the editor was legally bound to keep in until the contract expired.

What is the name of the paper? "The Milwaukee Leader." The cigars are the Cremona, Tom Moore, Henry George and over a dozen others.

How plainly they can see the mote in the other fellow's eye. Let them look and they will find a beam in their own.

Fraternally,

Nick Carte.

Aus Deutschland.

Die folgenden Berichte über Lohnbewegungen sind dem „Tabakarbeiter“ entnommen:

Kopenhagen. Wie berichtet wurde, sind die Tabakarbeiter (Cigarrenindustrie) in eine Lohnbewegung eingetreten. Sämtliche mit den dänischen Fabrikanten abgeschlossenen Verträge sind am 1. Februar gekündigt worden.

Aussperrung.

Rotterdam, Dordrecht und Gorinchen. In diesen drei Orten befinden sich die Tabakarbeiter im Kampfe. Wegen dieses Kampfes hat das Unternehmertum die organisierte Tabakarbeiterschaft zum 15. Februar gekündigt. Da die Aussperrung angedroht ist, ist jeder Bezug nach Holland zu meiden. **E. Deichmann, Sekretär.**

Ansbach. Bei der Firma Gebr. Eichhorn hatten die Arbeiter wegen der enormen Löhnerhöhungsverhältnisse um eine Lohnzulage ersucht. Die Firma war verständlich genug und bewilligte

auf 1 Sorte 20 Pfg., auf 3 Sorten 30 Pfg., auf 4 Sorten 50 Pfg., auf 1 Sorte 70 Pfg. und auf 1 Sorte 1 Mk. pro Mille für Roller. Den Wickelmachern wurde bewilligt auf 3 Sorten 10 Pfg. und auf 2 Sorten 20 Pfg. pro Mille. Die Verhandlungen mit der Firma wurden durch die Gauleitung geführt.

Finstertal b. E. Mit der Firma Rich. Raab, mit der schon ein Lohnverhältnis unterhalten wird, konnte eine erneute Vereinbarung getroffen und als Zusatz im Tarif aufgenommen werden: Die Firma gewährt jetzt ihren Arbeitern und Arbeiterinnen in jedem Jahre Ferien für die Dauer von sechs Arbeitstagen. Die Ferienszeit wird mit dem Durchschnittslohnverdienst von der Firma bezahlt. Die Verhandlungen wurden mit dem Gauleiter geführt.

Bassum. Die Firma Bahr hat eine Maßregelung vorgenommen und ist deswegen der Betrieb gesperrt. Kollegen, die dort in Arbeit treten wollen, werden gebeten, sich vorher

an O. Bape, Mühlenweg, zu wenden. Mitglieder, die ohne vorherige Zustimmung Arbeit annehmen, vergehen sich gegen die Verbandsinteressen.

Stuttgart. Wir berichteten an dieser Stelle über einen Tarifabschluß mit der „Tabakarbeiter-Genossenschaft F. A. G., e. G. m. b. H.“. Leider müssen wir heute berichten, daß dieser Vertrag nicht zustande kam, da der Aufsichtsrath dieses Betriebes sich weigerte, den Vertrag, der mit der Geschäftsleitung vereinbart war, zu genehmigen. Diese Firma ist aus dem Bezugsquellenverzeichnis tariffreier Firmen zu streichen.

Weißenfels. Die Firma F. G. Mathias weigert sich noch immer, die Lohn- und Arbeitsverhältnisse mit unserer Organisation zu regeln. Vor Bezug nach dieser Firma wird deshalb gewarnt. Mitglieder, die ohne Zustimmung nach Weißenfels reisen oder umziehen, erhalten keine Unterstützung.

Pfungstadt. Die Firma Max Freund hat die eingegangene Verpflichtung, die am Streik beteiligten Arbeiter in Pfungstadt wieder einzustellen, noch nicht erfüllt.

Von der hamburgischen Cigarrenindustrie. Dem „Hamb. Fremdenblatt“ wird geschrieben: „Es ist nicht leicht, ein Urtheil über die augenblickliche Lage der hamburgischen Cigarrenindustrie zu gewinnen. Die Urtheile der einzelnen Fabrikanten lauten recht verschieden. Wie schon regelmäßig seit Einführung des Tabakzollens und der stetig steigenden Preise für Rohtabak erscheinen bei den großen kapitalkräftigen Fabriken, die mit einem verhältnismäßig größeren Aufwand von Verkaufspersonal arbeiten können, und sich seit Jahren eines festen Renommées erfreuen, die Ergebnisse auch während der hinter uns liegenden Monate günstiger als bei den kleineren und mittleren Fabrikanten. Im ganzen genommen war die Beschäftigung angesichts der Thatsache, daß es sich um die stets geschäftlich schwächeren Sommer- und Herbstmonate handelt, noch leidlich, jedenfalls aber schwächer als bei der süd-deutschen Cigarrenindustrie, die ihren besseren Geschäftsgang auch durch ihre starken Ankäufe auf dem deutschen Tabakmarkt erreicht. Die Wertsteuer wird andauernd zur Benachtheiligung der mehr überseeische Tabake verarbeitenden norddeutschen Cigarrenindustrie, und in dieser wieder zum Nachtheil der weniger kapitalkräftigen Fabrikanten. Auf einen Rückgang der kleinen Fabrikanten weist auch die soeben erschienene Statistik der Deutschen Tabakberufsgenossenschaft für das Jahr 1911 hin, die einen Rückgang in der Zahl der Fabrikanten, aber eine Zunahme in der Zahl der beschäftigten Vollarbeiter aufweist. Daneben bleibt der Abbruch, den die Cigarette der Cigarre thut, andauernd bestehen, ja, er steigert sich noch. Die Zunahme des Cigarettenkonsums im Rechnungsjahr 1911/12 betrug gegen das Vorjahr nicht weniger als 12½ Prozent, bei einer jährlichen Bevölkerungszunahme von 2 Prozent. Auch die Theuerung der Lebensmittel dürfte dazu beigetragen haben und ferner dazu beitragen, daß sich die Cigarrenindustrie nicht günstiger entwickelt. Tabak ist eben ein Genußmittel, an

dem zuerst mit gespart wird, wenn Geldmangel in der Bevölkerung vorhanden ist. Andererseits treibt eine solche Situation erfahrungsgemäß die Raucher auch von der Cigarre zur Cigarette, die in Wirklichkeit zwar die theurere Form des Rauchgenusses ist, aber weil sie in Quanten zu kleineren Beträgen eingekauft wird, dem unerfahrenen Raucher ein billigeres Rauchen vorspiegelt.“

Aus den deutschen Gewerkschaften.

Die Abrechnung des Böttcher-Verbandes für das 3. Quartal ergab eine Einnahme von 61,735 Mk., der eine Ausgabe von 45,634 Mk. gegenübersteht. Von den Ausgaben entfielen u. a. auf Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung 5127 Mk., Kranken-Unterstützung 16,437 Mk. und auf Reise-Unterstützung 1014 Mk. Der Vermögensbestand betrug 152,689 Mark.

Der Dachdecker-Verband vereinbarte im 4. Quartal 70,772 Mk. und verausgabte 73,852 Mk. Die Ausgaben für Streiks und gemäßregelte Mitglieder ergaben die Summe von 57,656 Mk., für Kranken-Unterstützung wurden 2427 Mk. verausgabt. Der Kassenbestand betrug 112,461 Mk.

Der Verband der Handlungsgehilfen zählte am Schlusse des letzten Jahres 18,489 Mitglieder gegen 15,502 zu Beginn des Jahres 1912. Durch den Uebertritt der Lagerhalter am 1. Januar 1913 ist die Mitgliederzahl auf rund 21,000 gestiegen.

Die Abrechnung des Verbandes der Porzellanarbeiter für das 4. Quartal ergibt einen Kassenbestand von 228,445 Mk. Dazu kommen die Bestände der Lokal- und Gaustaffen, so daß ein Gesamtvermögen des Verbandes von 251,101 Mk. vorhanden war. Die Mitgliederzahl betrug am Schlusse des 3. Quartals 16,203.

Der Verband der Textilarbeiter veranstaltet zur Zeit Erhebungen über die Lohnverhältnisse in der Textilindustrie. Bereits in den Jahren 1909 und 1911 sind gleichartige Erhebungen veranstaltet worden, so daß vergleichbares Differenzmaterial aus früheren Jahren vorhanden ist. Die jetzt vorzunehmende Untersuchung ist jedoch erheblich vereinfacht. Es sind im Gegensatz zu den beiden früheren Erhebungen, die sich auf das ganze Jahr erstreckten, nur 4 Stichproben vorgesehen worden. Die erste Erhebung findet am 15. Februar statt. Durch die Vereinfachung dürfte eine größere Betheiligung der Mitglieder zu erwarten sein.

Die Abrechnung des Transportarbeiter-Verbandes für das dritte Quartal schließt mit einem Mitgliederbestand von 219,982 und einem Hauptkassenbestand von 1,575,503 Mk. Für Unterstützungen wurden 306,312 Mk. verausgabt, davon für Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung 64,409 Mk. und Kranken-Unterstützung 199,770 Mk. Die Lohnbewegungen und Streiks erforderten eine Ausgabe von 125,718 Mk. Die Filialen hatten einen Kassenbestand von 1,038,894 Mk. — (Correspondenzblatt.)

Hnutí řemeslných unií nepotřebuje žádné obrany; nepotřebuje se proť omlouvat. Ono prokázalo svoji užitečnost zlepšením podmínek životních, zkrácením doby pracovní, usilováním o zlepšení zdravotního stavu, přičiněním se o to, by práce byla více respektována a obecné mínění bylo nakloněno spravedlivé věci.

Řemeslné unie nepožadují žádných zvláštních privilegií; ony neusilují o zákonodárstvo, jež by nebylo prospěšné celému okolí. Jakožto nejdůležitější činitel v průmyslovém úle požadují zákonitý podíl ochrany a podporování svých zájmů.

Dělnické třídy, jako jednotlivci jsou bezmocny; jsou tak bezmocny jako loď na rozbouřeném moři bez kompasu a kormidla. Spojeny v řemeslné unie, pod schopným a poctivým vůdcovstvím, ovládají sílu, jež stále vzrůstá jak v počtu tak finančních prostředcích.

Řemeslné unie ve svých nejprvnějších počátcích dožily se mnohých zklamání následkem nízkých příspěvků a laciného řízení, což bylo dosti dobrým v čase míru, rozhodně však se neosvědčilo v pohnutých dobách. (The Industrial Banner.)

Organizace jest prvním činitelem ve vývinu moderního průmyslu; ona směřuje k vzdělání dělníků v hospodářských otázkách týkajících se jejich zájmů. Bez organizace dělníci stali by se kořistí nesvědomych továrníků, a nemohli by účinně odporovat snižování mzdy a nepřiznivým podmínkám v dílnách.

Dobře provětrávaná továrna, s hojností čerstvého vzduchu a slunečního světla, slouží k zachování zdraví a tělesné síly. Doutníkářská dílna bez moderního zdravotního zařízení jest paňištem souhotin, obecně zvaných "bílým morem". Dobrý čistý vzduch uchrání před lékařskými úcty.

Nejvyšší soud státu New Jersey uznal ústavnost zákona o náhradách dělníkům, jenž začal býti prováděn r. 1911. Soud potvrdil rozsudek ve prospěch Alidy Sextonové proti New York District Telegraph Company, přiknuv jí týdenní náhrady \$7.27 po tři sta týdnů, za ztrátu jejího manžela, jenž byl zabít elektrickým proudem, když společností onou byl zaměstnán.

Výroba doutníků, vážících více než tři libry tisíc, ve druhém a třetím okrsku vnitrozemní daně v New York City, za něž zaplacená byla daň za měsíc leden 1913, obnášela 54,848,620 kusů. Za tentýž měsíc v roce 1912 daně zaplacené byly za 47,244,210 kusů, což při porovnání ukazuje vzrůst výroby o 7,604,410 doutníků.

Výroba doutníků ve všech distriktech vnitrozemní daně, vážících více než 3 libry tisíc, za něž daň zaplacená byla v měsíci lednu

1913, obnášela 588,680,183 kusů. Za tentýž měsíc r. 1912 daně zaplacené byly za 519,647,260 kusů, což při porovnání ukazuje vzrůst výroby o 69,032,923 doutníků.

Výroba malých doutníků, vážících méně než tři libry tisíc, za něž zaplacená byla vnitrozemní daň po 75c, za měsíc leden 1913 obnášela 86,012,840. Za tentýž měsíc r. 1912 daně zaplacené byly ze 97,948,920, což ukazuje zmenšení výroby malých doutníků o 11,936,080 kusů.

Rakousko.—Unie domácích služebníků vydávají nyní měsíčník s přílohou 'Pro mládež.' (Adresa: Vereinsblatt, Weggasse 25, Vienna VI.)—Vláda podá parlamentu předlohu za povinné ustanovení municipálních jednatelů pro byty v jistých okresech. Domáci bude nucen oznámiti, když bude mít prázdný byt a opět když jej pronajme, takže obecní úřad bude moci podávat informace hledatelům bytů a bude moci pravidelně uveřejňovati seznam prázdných bytů.—Petice opatřená více než 10,000 podpisů zaslána byla parlamentu pekařskou unií, se žádostí, by vláda zdokonalila svoji předlohu na ochranu dělníků při tomto řemesle, jež se nyní nalézá před sněmovnou.—Nový spolkovací zákon, jenž přijat byl vládním parlamentem, který však ještě musí projíti hořejší sněmovnou, dává poprvé ženám právo přistupovati k politickým spolkům.

Jako škola pro praktické poučení, schůze řemeslných unií prokázaly mnohých služeb pracovním třídám; poskytují poučení v parlamentárním jednání; vyvinují přirozené schopnosti při debatování a rozšiřují obzor o hospodářských a sociálních otázkách.

Průměrný kapitalista představuje lakomost a hrabivost převládající v moderním průmyslovém světě. Jeho přirozené sympatie utopeny jsou v moři prospěchářství a v touze po penězích a moci; nedbá v jak žalostném postavení se nalézá vdova a sirotek. On jest záhubou blahobytu přítomné a budoucí generací.

Překážky, jež obklopují řádný a zdravý rozvoj hnutí řemeslných unií, spočívají částečně ve strachu z propuštění, násilnictví, ntečnosti, lhostejnosti, sobectví, nevědomosti atd. K odstranění těchto překážek jest zapotřebí neustálé vzdělávací kampaně. Prospěch vyplývající z organizace má býti vysvětlován v sezone i mimo ni.

Vzájemné dobročinné oddělení Bratrstva železničních telegrafistů je založeno na assessmentové stupnici pro následující pojistky:

Na \$300 (Třída A).....	ročně \$2.40
Na \$500 (Třída B).....	“ 3.60
Na \$1000 (Třída C).....	“ 7.20

Úmrtí pojistky zaplacené do 31. července 1912 obnášely \$821,581.47.

Nesmírné zisky průmyslových korporací v

odporu s hubenými mzdami placenými nezkušeným dělníkům, ženám a dětem, tvoří tmavou skvrnu v našem průmyslovém systému. Každá stávka vyvolaná neorganizovanými—spravedlivě nebo nespravedlivě, správně či nesprávně, ukazuje mocný protest proti nespravedlivým průmyslovým poměrům.

Organizování neorganizovaných, širší duch jednoty a bratrství musí být větševán, agítace našeho mínění a požadavků za naše práva musí být vedena, a vzdělávání mass musí být zavedeno. Zde jest práce pro všechny.

Námezdní dělníci musí bráti podíl na každém hnutí vypočítaném ku zlepšení jejich vlastních zájmů, aneb proti nešvaru, jenž vyrostl ze spojení se kapitálem; musí být odvážnými i trpělivými, výbojnými ale opatrnými; oni musí zakládati své organizace na pevných základech a řídit je obchodnický, a jest nejvýše důležitě pro bezpečnost námezdních dělníků a společnost, aby ženské dělnice byly organizovány a tak chráněny proti znepravňujícím vlivům, jež obyčejně provází přepracování, přílišné hodiny a nedostatečná výživa.

Napomenutí Wendella Philipse nemůže být dosti zdůrazněno: "Organizujte se a stůjte při sobě! Dejte národu slyšeti o spojeném požadavku dělnického hlasu."

Počet dělnických smluv se zaměstnavateli v Německu, jež byly v platnosti 1. ledna 1910, byl 6,667, a vztahoval se na 138,785 dílen a 1,139,974 dělníků, kdežto 31. prosince podobných smluv bylo 8,293, vztahujících se na 173,727 závodů a 1,361,086 dělníků. Mezi těmito kandidáty 3,240 smluv vypršelo a 4,866 vešlo v platnost.

Zde může být pouze jedna otázka ohledně zmenšení počtu pracovních hodin pro ženy, a to jest blaho pokroku lidstva. Pohodlí zaměstnavatele aneb některého závodu nemá se do toho míchat i též ochotnost žen pracovat dlouhé hodiny nemá v tom hráti žádnou úlohu. Závod nebo obchod, jenž závisí na poškozování lidskosti k vůli své existenci, má být nejen nechán padnouti, ale má být zničen okamžitě.

La producción de puros en el Distrito de Aduanas Interiores de Florida sobre la cual se pagaron contribuciones en el mes de enero de 1913, sumó 25,055,203. En el correspondiente mes del año 1911 se pagaron contribuciones sobre 19,337,287. Resulta pues una aumentación de 5,717,916 puros, comparada la producción del mes de enero de 1912 con la del mismo mes del año anterior.

* * *

Lo que á continuación copiamos está sacado de la "International News Letter":

"España—Los pintores de Madrid se encuentran entre los pocos gremios que trabajan solo ocho horas al día. Establecida en 1890,

la organización desde 1902 ha gozado de la jornada de ocho horas. El primer aumento de los salarios de 3,50 á 3,85 pesetas por día se obtuvo en 1905 sin huelga. Otro aumento de 25 centimos se obtuvo en 1911 después de una huelga de cuatro semanas. Poco después, sin embargo, 800 entre los 1,000 miembros de la organización se encontraron "locked-out." Los obreros perdieron pero ha recuperado la organización desde esa época. Hoy día, los pintores reciben seis pesetas y sus ayudantes 3,50 por jornada de ocho horas de trabajo."

* * *

La organización es el primer factor en el desarrollo industrial moderno; su tendencia es de educar á los trabajadores en cuestiones económicas que afectan sus intereses. Sin organización, los salarios pronto serían la presa de los manufactureros sin escrúpulos, por encontrarse incapacitados para resistir con éxito á las reducciones de salarios que se les impusiera y á las malas condiciones que no dejarían de existir en los talleres.

* * *

La Unión de Cremios no pide privilegio especial ninguno; no insiste sobre leyes que no sean provechosas para la comunidad entera. Como factor importantísimo de la colmena industrial, lo que sí demanda, es su parte legítima de protección y el adelanto de sus intereses.

* * *

Las clases obreras, en tanto que individuos, se encuentran impotentes, tan impotentes como un barco en alto mar sin compás ni timón. Unidas en uniones de gremios, bajo jefes competentes y honrados, obtienen una fuerza que aumenta de intensidad y de potencia en proporción directa del aumento permanente de sus miembros y de sus recursos monetarios.

* * *

Una fábrica bien ventilada, con bastante aire fresco y bastante luz natural, preserva la salud y el vigor del cuerpo. Una fábrica de tabacos desprovista de instalaciones sanitarias modernas es una criadera de tuberculosis, enfermedad terrible que generalmente se llama "la plaga blanca." El aire puro y fresco economiza muchos honorarios de médico.

* * *

El movimiento de uniones de gremios no necesita ser defendido; no tiene que presentar excusas. Ha probado ya lo necesario que es, al elevar la manera de vivir; al reducir las horas de trabajo; al insistir sobre un mejoramiento de las condiciones del taller; al hacer respetar á la labor y al fomentar un sentimiento público en favor de una justicia social más elevada.

* * *

Los anales del Unionismo de Gremios, desde que tomó forma el movimiento, ostentan los

fracasos de instituciones débiles y de fortuna que muy bien podían prosperar en tiempo de paz pero que resultaron completamente inadecuadas en horas de peligro y de tempestad.

* * *

El Departamento de Beneficio Mútuo de la Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers, ó Hermandad de Telegrafistas de Ferro-carril, tiene como base una tarifa de imposiciones sobre los beneficios siguientes:

	Por año
Sobre \$ 300 (Série A).....	\$2.40
Sobre \$ 500 (Série B).....	3.60
Sobre \$1000 (Série C).....	7.20

Las sumas pagadas por fallecimientos hasta el 31 de Julio de 1912 sumaron \$21,581.47.

* * *

En la generalidad de los casos, el capitalista representa la codicia y la rapacidad que prevalece en la arena industrial moderna. Sus simpatías naturales se ahogan en el oceano de avaricia y en el deseo vehemente que abriga de dinero y de poder; no le importa la angustia de la viuda y del huérfano. Ese hombre es una amenaza para el bienestar de la generación presente y de las futuras.

* * *

La Corte Suprema del Estado de Nuevo Jersey ha sostenido la constitucionalidad de la ley de compensación del obrero, que entró en vigor en 1911. La Corte sostuvo una decisión reconociendo á Alida Sexton un veredicto contra la Cia de Telégrafos del Distrito de Nueva York, concediéndole \$7.27 por semana durante trecientas semanas, por la muerte de su esposo, muerto por un choque eléctrico mientras desempeñaba su profesión de telegrafista en el empleo de la mencionada compañía.

* * *

Como escuela de educación práctica, la unión de gremios ha proporcionado por medio de sus reuniones servicios inapreciables á las clases trabajadoras, proporcionándoles instrucción en procedimientos parlamentarios; desarrollando sus capacidades naturales en las discusiones públicas y ensanchando su horizonte en cuestiones económicas y sociales.

* * *

Los provechos enormes de las corporaciones industriales en contraste con los magros salarios que se pagan á los obreros inexperimentados, á las mujeres y á los niños, constituyen una mancha vergonzosa en nuestro sistema industrial moderno. Cada huelga iniciada por los obreros sin organización, con razón ó sin razón, con justicia ó sin justicia, en tiempo oportuno ó no, presenta una protesta formidable contra las condiciones de labor malas y dañinas.

* * *

Los obstáculos que impiden á la marcha or-

denada y saludable del movimiento de las uniones de gremios, se deben en parte al miedo de ser despedidos, á la intimidación, á la apatía, indiferencia, egoísmo, ignorancia, etc. Para sobrepasar estos obstáculos, es necesaria una campaña continua de educación. Los beneficios que se obtienen de la organización han sido explicados hasta la saciedad.

* * *

Los embarques de tabacos de Cuba á países extranjeros en el mes de enero de 1913 sumaron 10,507,393 puros. En el correspondiente mes del año anterior, se remesaron 6,137,078; resultando pues una aumentación de 4,370,515, comparada la exportación del mes de enero de 1912 con la del mismo mes del 1911.

* * *

Al considerar las uniones de gremios, en pro y en contra de ellas, el público inclina demasiado á concentrar la vista sobre los incidentes de una crisis en los negocios del gremio, desconociendo, por ser menos ostentatorio, el saludable trabajo que se persigue con sosiego y con sistema, día tras día y año tras año, conservándose siempre presente como objeto algún ideal elevado que se puede perder de vista por un tiempo en momentos de apuro, pero que permanece firme cuando ha pasado el momento difícil, para hacerse la roca firme sobre la cual la unión que quiere durar ha de ser fundada.

* * *

Los propósitos fundamentales de las uniones de gremios siempre han sido y continúan siendo la reducción de las horas de trabajo y la aumentación de los salarios. El advenimiento de estos ideales han ocasionado una revolución completa en la vida diaria de un sin número de salariables. Obreros que antes no tenían tiempo para otra cosa, sino su trabajo, comer y dormir, ahora lo tienen para perfeccionarse intelectualmente y para gozar de un recreo saludable y cuerdo, cosas que ámbas son tan esenciales para la raza humana.

En la mayoría de los casos, la aumentación de los salarios, y la reducción de las horas de trabajo han resultado en la oportunidad para los salariables de gozar de las cosas mejores y más elevadas de la vida, tales como la lectura de buenos libros, un mejoramiento general de los asuntos domésticos, mayor educación para los niños y otras ventajas que son absolutamente extrañas para el hombre que ha de emplear todo su tiempo para cerrar la puerta al hambre.

* * *

Los salarios han aumentado bajo la ley de trabajo de ocho horas y esta ley ha elevado el tono moral de la comunidad en que se ha fomentado, en lugar de ocasionar, como lo pretendían muchos, que el obrero gastara más tiempo en cantinas. Si se puede tener confian-

za en el obrero, dándole la franquiza, así mismo se le podrá dar suficiente tiempo para leer y gozar de la vida de familia, desarrollando á la vez su naturaleza artística y moral.

* * *

La labor organizada ha sido capaz por medio de la acción cooperativa y de los pactos colectivos, de reducir las horas de trabajo, de elevar los salarios y en muchos casos, de mejorar las condiciones de labor.

Todo el mundo quedará de acuerdo que el obrero no recibe una porción equitativa de la riqueza que se produce; que las horas de trabajo son demastadas.

La labor organizada ha, por la acción colectiva, sido capaz de obtener jornadas más cortas, salarios mejores; de resistir con éxito á las reducciones de salarios; de proporcionar mejores viviendas, mejores habitaciones, mejor comida, más comodidad para la vida; de hacer que el taller sea un lugar más agradable para trabajar.

Règle générale, le capitaliste représente la cupidité et la rapacité de l'arène industrielle moderne. Ses sympathies naturelles sont étouffées par son avarice, sa soif d'argent et de puissance. Que lui fait l'angoisse de la veuve et de l'orphelin? Cet homme est une menace pour les générations présentes et futures.

* * *

La Cour Suprême de l'Etat de New Jersey a soutenu la constitutionnalité de la loi de compensation des ouvriers, qui est entrée en vigueur en 1911. La cour soutint en effet une décision allouant à Alida Sexton un verdict contre la New York District Telegraph Company lui signalant une somme de \$7.27 par semaine pendant trois cents semaines à cause de la mort de son mari, préposé aux lignes de télégraphe, qui fut tué par un choc électrique pendant qu'il travaillait pour la compagnie.

* * *

En tant qu'école d'instruction pratique, les meetings des unions de métiers ont rendu des services inappréciables aux classes ouvrières, leur enseignant la procédure parlementaire, développant leurs capacités naturelles pour les débats publics et élargissant leur horizon économique et social.

* * *

Les profits énormes des corporations industrielles, en contraste avec les maigres salaires payés aux ouvriers non versés dans leurs métiers, aux femmes et aux enfants, sont une sombre tache sur l'écusson de notre système industriel moderne. Chaque grève instituée par les ouvriers organisés, à tort ou à raison, juste ou injuste, opportune ou inopportune, représente une puissante protestation contre les mauvaises conditions industrielles.

Les obstacles qui retardent le progrès donné et normal du mouvement des unions de métiers, sont dus en partie à la crainte du renvoi; à l'intimidation, à l'apathie, à l'indifférence, à l'égoïsme, à l'ignorance, etc. Pour surmonter ces obstacles, une campagne continue d'éducation est nécessaire. Les bénéfices à dériver de l'organisation ont été expliqués ici et ailleurs à satiété.

* * *

L'Union de Métier.

Le monde industriel ne comprend pas, n'apprécie pas encore le bien-fondé des déclarations des unions de métiers dans le sens que nulle industrie n'a le droit d'exister qui n'est pas capable de payer des salaires permettant à l'ouvrier de vivre, et par vivre, nous n'entendons pas simplement exister. Nous voulons dire, de vivre comme des êtres humains une vie qui produise des hommes, des femmes et des enfants du type le plus élevé. Cela, et bien d'autres choses encore, cause un mécontentement et une agitation continuels. Nous sommes fiers du fait que notre mouvement a été le grand facteur qui a remué les masses et les a fait penser, les rendant ainsi mécontentes de l'injustice industrielle et les faisant ensuite lutter, au moyen des méthodes pratiques syndicalistes, pour l'abolition de cette injustice. Ce mécontentement, cette agitation, occasionnés principalement par les injustices commises contre les ouvriers, trouvent un exutoire commode et révolutionnaire dans l'union de métier. Là ils trouvent en effet la force qui a rendu leur fardeau plus léger. En elle ils trouvent la fraternité humaine vraiment pratique qui sans cesse travaille pour relever le genre humain. Chez elle nous trouvons un champ d'opérations qui produit des résultats tangibles et visibles, que nous savons de plus être permanents et efficaces. Nous invitons cordialement à tous les travailleurs, des deux sexes à se joindre à nous dans l'union des métiers pour l'émancipation graduelle mais sûre des salariés.

* * *

Les buts déclarés de l'union des typographes sont d'élever la position et de maintenir et protéger les intérêts du corps de métier en général; d'établir et soutenir un tarif équitable de salaires et de régler toutes les affaires du métier qui intéressent les membres; d'influencer le système d'apprentissage dans le sens de l'intelligence, de la compétence et de l'habileté, dans l'intérêt, aussi bien du patron que de l'employé; de soulager les nécessiteux méritants et de pourvoir à l'ensevelissement décent des membres décédés et, enfin, de s'efforcer de remplacer les grèves et leurs résultats inmanquables, qui sont la rancœur et des pertes pécuniaires, par l'arbitrage et la con-

ciliation dans tous les différents s'élevant au sujet des salaires et des conditions du travail.

* * *

L'imputation si souvent faite au labeur organisé que l'établissement de salaires maximum et minimum prive l'employeur de la liberté de payer ses hommes suivant leur habileté et entrave la culture de la maîtrise personnelle dans le corps de métier d'un chacun, n'a pas le moindre poids, parce que les établissements où les organisations du travail sont les plus prospères sont généralement trop grands pour que le patron y puisse connaître l'habileté de tous ses hommes et c'est un fait bien connu que la majorité des employeurs visent à l'obtention de la plus grande production possible au moindre prix de revient, sans s'inquiéter le moins du monde de l'habileté individuelle des ouvriers.

Une des plus fortes critiques des unions de métiers, c'est qu'elles exposent les vices du monopole. Il est vrai que le but le plus élevé des différentes organisations est d'induire tous les travailleurs de chaque industrie à se joindre à l'union correspondante, de sorte que, en monopolisant les sources du labeur, ils puissent contrôler les tarifs des salaires; il est vrai de même que des conflits surviennent souvent avec les "jaunes" ou ouvriers non affiliés, mais d'un autre côté, on fait tous les efforts possibles pour que ces non-affiliés se joignent aux unions et une organisation qui constamment requiert ses concurrents de s'associer à ses bénéfices ne peut assurément être appelée un monopole.

* * *

"Il était un temps où la Cour de la Chambre Etoile était employée en Angleterre de la même façon que nos cours le sont à l'heure actuelle, pour prohiber l'acte et punir ensuite la désobéissance sans jugement avec jury et ce, dans tous les cas. La liberté personnelle était à la merci du caprice de cette cour, mais le peuple anglais ne toléra pas longtemps cet abus de la puissance royale. Le peuple abolit la cour de la Chambre Etoile et obligea le roi à signer le bill des droits. Les principaux fondamentaux de la Chancellerie, ou équité, que:

"Premièrement—Elle devait être exercée pour la protection des droits de propriété seulement.

"Deuxièmement—Qui vient solliciter son aide doit venir les mains propres.

"Troisièmement—Il ne doit pas avoir de remède adéquat à la loi.

"Quatrièmement—Elle ne doit jamais être employée pour porter atteinte aux droits d'un individu.

"Cinquièmement—Elle ne doit pas être employée pour punir le crime.

"Si les injuctions qui de nos jours sont

émises dans les disputes entre patrons et employés peuvent subir l'épreuve de ces principes, c'est de la loi que nous aurions alors à nous plaindre. Si elles ne peuvent passer l'épreuve, c'est que nous avons le droit de nous plaindre des juges qui, soit par ignorance, soit par un zèle mal entendu pour l'ordre public et le travail à bon marché, ont mal usé de cette puissance, agissant comme des souverains qui font des proclamations au peuple."

Monday Eve, Dec. 16, 1912.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

Dear Sirs and Brothers—The following is the report of the labor conference held at the residence of a reverend gentleman in the interest of Cigarmakers' Union No. 22 of Detroit, Mich., and Union No. 2 of Buffalo, N. Y., pertaining to the branch cigar factory of the San Telmo Co. at Buffalo.

We find the San Telmo Cigar Company's factory number is 990, First District of Michigan, and that their cigar factories are located at 540 Forest avenue, East, and Michigan avenue and 35th street, Detroit (non-union shops).

The reverend gentlemen made the statement that he had no stock in the San Telmo Company and stated that the cigar girls received from \$9.00 to \$19.00, and sometimes \$22.00 per week for their services, and that he knew the San Telmo Cigar Co.'s shops were good places to work and that the girls received good wages, had good hours and that shop conditions were good. In fact, that his people were well taken care of.

He made the statement that he wrote a letter for Mr. Rosenberger, one of the largest owners of the San Telmo Cigar Company, introducing him (Rosenberger) to other men of the cloth of Buffalo for the purpose of helping him to get girls to work in the San Telmo non-union branch cigar factory in Buffalo. He was strongly in favor of girls working in the branch of the San Telmo Cigar Company. He stated that he had not been in Buffalo in three years, but said, however, that one of his assistants had been in Buffalo in the interest of the San Telmo Cigar Co. branch.

Your committee informed him that the Cigarmakers' Union No. 2 of Buffalo was 100 per cent organized, which meant that all cigar makers belong to the union and that all the cigar manufacturers of Buffalo conducted union shops and employed all union men, also that there were no girls employed in making cigars in that city and that the cigar manufacturers of Buffalo pay better wages, averaging from \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per thousand above the bill of prices in effect by Union No. 22 of Detroit.

The committee presented the reverend gentleman with Union No. 22 bill of prices and showed him that the non-union San Telmo Company was paying just about one-half of this amount to the girls in their employ and explained to him that the bill of prices of Union No. 22 was the lowest in effect in the state of Michigan.

Your committee then called his attention to the "Wage Slave Certificate" of the San Telmo Cigar Co. and we hereby present the same:

Wage slave certificates showing where half grown girl labor receives one dollar per week for making cigars at the San Telmo Cigar Manufacturing Company's factory No. 990, First District of Michigan, on the front and back of cigar box, at 540 Forest avenue, East; the other shop corner of Michigan avenue and 35th street. Go up in that neighborhood and see for yourself, when these poor children are coming from or going to work.

No. —

SAN TELMO CIGAR MFG. CO.

Detroit, Mich., February 9th, 1910.

On Saturday, August 13th, 1910, we hereby agree to pay \$1.00. One and no/100 dollars.

On condition that our pay roll books show that she has worked steadily in our factory for a period of 6 months from the date of this certificate.

SAN TELMO CIGAR MFG. CO.

By E. J. Newell, Secy.

Payable at our office.

The fault is not at all with these poor children. They are victims of circumstance.

Wage Slave Certificate.

Wage slavery girls wanted at the San Telmo non-union cigar factories.

They are trying very hard to conceal from you the fact that the girl catchers are after your daughter.

Their brutal prosecutions have covered the cheeks of men, women and children with tears.

They are looking back to the slavery days when they gave the workers lashes upon the naked back—in those days, legal tender for labor performed.

There will come a time when the chains will be broken.

We, the committee, are very sorry to make this statement to the "real men and women" who have the interest of little children at heart, and are against the employment of child labor, that:

The reverend gentleman apparently approves of the employment of children in the San Telmo non-union shops.

His answer to questions put to him in regard to this matter, was that the interest of the San Telmo Company must not be interfered with by "labor unions" and that the "owners" of these shops must be "protected."

He did not protest against this "wage slave certificate," and favored children working under these bad non-union conditions. This was an awful shock to your committee when he went on record with his views as above stated.

Your committee during this labor conference called his attention to the system whereby these cigar girls are "fined" (some call it taxed, others docked), and presented the following appeal:

An Appeal to All Real Men and Women.

Have you lost that common touch for human rights? Girls and married women tell stories of being "taxed," some call it "docked," from 25 cents to \$3.00 per week if they fail to get enough cigars out of their tobacco. And they most all get docked because they can't beat the owners' system. Just think of these slavery conditions in this "land of the free and home of the brave." About 7,000 work under these bad conditions 52 weeks in the year and year after year receiving beggarly wages. Why, they don't get enough to eat, but we find the wives and daughters of these money-mad owners riding in soft cushioned automobiles and living in magnificent hotels and houses. They are not shedding tears pertaining to the brutal treatment handed out by their husbands and fathers to the slaves of fear in these cigar traps.

A foreman in the Hemmeter Cigar Co.'s factory, No. 886, First District of Michigan location, has taken 700 cigars in one week off a girl's cigar table without pay. The foreman said the cigars were all right and the firm sold them. This means labor practically for nothing. These half-grown girls and married women say that the foremen in these different non-union cigar traps have taken from 20 to 30 cigars some days, telling these slaves of fear the cigars were taken because of bad workmanship. The cigars were sold just the same. Seven thousand of these unprotected girls work under these bad conditions 52 weeks in a year making thousands of cigars free every week and are supported by smokers in Detroit and "land of the free and home of the brave" who do not give a thought to the slavery conditions under which the cigars they smoke are made.

Does this system of "taxing and docking" the cigar girls meet with the endorsement of the reverend gentleman who stated "the manufacturers of tobacco must be protected, and they, the owners, should know how many cigars could be gotten out of the tobacco." He said the cigar girls had nothing to lose but the

San Telmo owners had all to lose. Can you beat it?

Your committee gave him all the facts and information pertaining to the employment of girls at the tender age of 14 years, packing cigars, and compelled to remain standing for a period of ten hours per day, and told him we would submit affidavits proving that they are compelled to stand in order to pack cigars, and that some of these girls receive from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week, others \$5.00 and \$6.00 per week for their services.

He finally said he would try and give the matter his attention when he had the time.

The committee called his attention to the fact that Union No. 22 was in favor of organizing the women cigarmakers and take them into the union, and that the women would receive the same wages as the men. We told him that Union No. 22 stands for the education of the child in our schools, and not as wage slaves in their youth in cigar factories. He would make no promise to give his support to Union 22 of Detroit, Mich., and Union No. 2 of Buffalo, N. Y., and said he would not advise his people to belong to labor unions.

It is your right to know the facts regarding the labor conference with the reverend gentleman and it is the duty of your committee to report them as we found them.

Respectfully submitted and signed by the Committee of Detroit Federation.

Adopted by the Detroit Federation of Labor, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1913.

(Signed) A. L. Olds, Henry Kummerfeld, Frank Pariato, David S. Jones.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Havana, Ill., March 8, 1913.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

(While in St. Louis I examined the accounts of the J. A. B. and the Local Fund accounts of No. 44.)

Union 38, Springfield, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in very nice condition. Day book accounts splendidly balanced at the end of each month. Ledger correctly balanced. Benefit cards and endorsed vouchers on file; \$77.00 was deposited in bank March 4th, leaving \$19.80 in possession of the treasurer at time of examination. Section 177 was called to the attention of the members in my report entered in the day book and the necessity of replacing their deficiency. Statement as follows:

Balance for Dec. 1, 1908.....	\$ 2,722.09
Receipts to March 1, 1913.....	9,068.11
Expended over percentage in 1908-9-10 and 1911	476.51

Total	\$12,256.71
Expense to March 1, 1913.....	11,068.01

Balance would be March 1, 1913....\$ 1,190.70

Funds of Union—	
March 1, 1913, in First Trust	
and Sav. Bank.....	\$552.31
In possession Treas. C. J. Gassler	56.80
In possession Sec. H. Bogaske	50.69

Total	659.80
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Deficiency of union March 1, 1913....\$ 530.90
I failed to verify the \$19.80 in possession of the Treasurer—simply overlooked it.

No. 44, St. Louis, Mo.

Benefit cards and vouchers endorsed by whoever receives the money, on file, in the rotation in which the items are entered for all expense, cash and stamp accounts, O.K., ledger and day book also balanced. The manner in which the receipts and expenditures are made up and verified by the finance commit-

tee at the time the report is made up is certainly nice work. The secretary-treasurer gives a complete report of receipts and expenditures up to the time of each meeting. This means International, Local and J. A. B. meetings and accounts. The members here have a chance to know how the finances of the organization, in all its parts, stand at all times. The financial affairs of this union are well handled. Statement as follows:

Balance for Nov. 1, 1908.....	\$ 3,832.86
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1913.....	85,809.15
Due to International Union on examination	10.70

Total	\$89,652.71
Expenditures to Feb. 1, 1913.....	86,196.47

Balance would be Feb. 1, 1913.....	\$ 3,456.24
Funds of union—	
Feb. 1, 1913, in German Sav. Bank	\$2,896.84
Feb. 1, in Miss. Valley Trust Co.	500.00
In possession Secretary-Treas. Ed. H. Hellman.....	48.70

Total	\$ 3,445.54
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Deficiency of union Feb. 1, 1913....	\$ 10.70
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This deficiency is the amount due International Union on examination and is \$10.70 illegal sick benefit paid during December, 1912, and January, 1913.

No. 114, Jacksonville, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in very fair order. Benefit cards and endorsed vouchers for expense all on file. Ledger correctly indexed and posted. The finance committee really do their work here. Included in the amount due to International Union on examination is a correction of \$1.15 in the interest account. There has been a surplus over the amount claimed in bank, according to their reports; also corrected small difference in the stamp account. Statement as follows:

Balance for Nov. 1, 1908.....	\$ 6,750.17
Receipts to March 1, 1913.....	16,450.97
Expended over percentage in 1910 and 1911	69.95
Due to International Union on examination	3.55

Total	\$23,274.64
Expense to March 1, 1913.....	\$22,076.57

Balance should be March 1, 1913....	\$ 1,198.07
Funds of union—	
March 1, 1913, Jacksonville National Bank	\$660.51
March 1, 1913, interest account in National Bank.....	462.44
March 1, Ayers' National Bank.....	2.16
In possession Sec'y L. P. Hoffman	45.61

Total	\$ 1,170.72
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Deficiency of union March 1, 1913..	\$ 27.35
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This statement and deficiency for March 1, 1913, does not include the amount expended over percentage during year 1912.

No. 250, Belleville, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in much better condition than this report indicates. An honest effort to have everything right. Cash and stamp accounts now correct. Ledger correctly indexed and posted. The deficiency is caused by having paid illegal benefits. Quite a few of the members here are slow in paying dues. Sections 73, 106, 7, 8 and 9 will be better followed or some members of this local

will learn how Section 67 reads: Statement as follows:

Balance on hand May 1, 1910.....	\$ 1,092.72
Receipts to Feb. 28, 1913.....	6,795.35
Over percentage in 1910 and 1911.....	60.20
Due to International Union on examination	78.00

Total	\$ 8,026.27
Expense to Feb. 28, 1913.....	7,116.80

Balance should be March 1, 1913....	\$ 909.47
Funds of union—	
March 1, 1913, in Belleville Sav. Bank	\$285.23
Certificate of deposit in Belleville Sav. Bank.....	500.00
In possession of Sec.-Treas. Henry Wilhelm	46.24

Total	\$ 831.47
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Deficiency of union March 1, 1913....	\$ 78.00
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As above stated, this is illegal benefits received by members.

No. 281, St. Louis, Mo.

The books and accounts of this union are in splendid condition. Benefit cards, endorsed vouchers, etc., on file for every item of expense. Cash and stamp accounts correct; correct work. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand for Nov. 1, 1908.....	\$ 715.87
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1913.....	2,223.32
Over percentage for 1908 and 1911.....	22.43

Total	\$ 2,961.62
Corrected expense to Feb. 1, 1913.....	2,831.82

Balance should be for Feb. 1, 1913....	\$ 147.80
Funds of union—	
Feb. 1, 1913, in Mississippi Valley Trust Co. Bank.....	\$133.47
Feb. 1, 1913, in German Sav. Bank	10.97
In possession Sec.-Treas. Sam Baldwin	3.36

Total	\$ 147.80
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No. 365, Havana, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in fair order. Vouchers for expense all on file. Some benefit cards missing. Corrected small difference in the cash account, also in the stamp account by entering item in the receipts for March, 1913. Statement as follows:

Balance for May 1, 1909.....	\$ 379.21
Receipts to March 1, 1913.....	2,245.95
Due to International Union on examination	1.80

Total	\$ 2,626.96
Expense to March 1, 1913.....	2,464.97

Balance for March 1, 1913.....	\$ 161.99
Funds of union—	
March 7, 1913, in Havana Natl. Bank	\$137.36
In possession of Sec. T. B. Drisko	22.32

Total	159.68
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Deficiency of union March 1, 1913....	\$ 2.31
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No. 431, Litchfield, Ill.

Books and accounts in very fair condition here. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense all on file. Cash account correct. Corrected a surplus in the stamp account. Called the attention of the secretary to the necessity of having the year given on each ledger page, showing the members entitled to the 16 weeks'

limit in dues when on the 90-day limit, when off the limit. Also the members not entitled to benefits because of failure to comply with Sections 106-107, and how to balance each member's dues account with every credit given, also to balance the accounts at the end of each month in the day book. Statement as follows: Balance for Nov. 1, 1908.....\$ 1,870.47 Receipts to March 1, 1913..... 4,266.55

Total\$ 5,637.02
Expenditures to March 1, 1913..... 5,253.97
Balance for March 1, 1913.....\$ 383.05

Funds of union—
March 1, 1913, in Litchfield Nat.
Bank\$159.10
In Litchfield Bank and Trust
Co 223.94
In possession Sec.-Treas.
Chauncy Berry01
Total \$ 383.05

Yours Fraternally,
W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

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Monon Building, Chicago.

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Minn., Seventh Vice-President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1625 N. Bouvier St., Station
C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

NOTICE TO LOCAL UNIONS.

When applying for retiring cards read the
Constitution.

Before notifying the office of the death of a beneficiary member consult Section 149 and comply with same, and if the member has a card deposited send it along with the notification, but take a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address, if possible, so as to obviate delays, mistakes, etc.

Financial secretaries when granting loans should, as required by Section 104, enter loans in figures and letters. It is not necessary to punch cards.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE SIXTEEN WEEKS' PRIVILEGE IN DUES UNLESS THEY NOTIFY THE SECRETARY WEEKLY BEFORE THE EIGHTH WEEK. THIS INCLUDES TRAVELING MEMBERS, WHO SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A CERTIFICATE AND HAVE SAME SIGNED WEEKLY.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Section 61 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

2. Buffalo	\$100.00	61. La Crosse.....	\$ 50.00
3. Paterson	50.00	62. Richmond ..	50.00
4. Cincinnati ..	50.00	63. Lewiston ..	200.00
11. St. Albans ..	50.00	69. Three Rivers	50.00
15. Chicago	100.00	74. Poughkeepsie	50.00
16. Binghamton ..	50.00	75. Columbus ..	50.00
17. Cleveland ..	200.00	76. Hannibal ..	50.00
20. Decatur	100.00	82. Meadville ..	50.00
24. Muskegon	50.00	84. Saugerties ..	50.00
26. So. Norwalk ..	50.00	83. Dubuque ..	50.00
28. Westfield	200.00	89. Schenectady.	50.00
30. Moberly	50.00	91. Allentown ..	50.00
35. Dayton	50.00	95. St. Joseph ..	100.00
39. New Haven	100.00	97. Boston	200.00
42. Hartford	100.00	99. Ottawa	100.00
43. Urbana	100.00	100. Edgerton ..	50.00
46. Grand Rapids ..	100.00	106. Ogdensburg.	50.00
47. Quincy	100.00	107. Erie	50.00
48. Toledo	100.00	112. Oneonta ..	100.00
49. Springfield ..	100.00	114. Jacksonville.	100.00
55. Hamilton	200.00	115. Canton	50.00
56. Leavenworth ..	50.00	125. Norwich	50.00
57. Champaign ..	200.00	127. Mattoon ..	50.00
60. Keokuk	50.00	128. El Paso	50.00

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 30c to the 20c list, or retires absolutely, all previous cards in possession of the union should be returned to the International Union.

International Auditor's Semi-Annual Report.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have examined the books, vouchers, accounts and bank statements of the International President, G. W. Perkins, all items of expense and receipts, and find them all true and correct in every respect, same being from September 1, 1912, to March 1, 1913.

Receipts—	
September 1912	\$ 3,774.98
October, 1912	5,970.95
November, 1912	4,901.59
December, 1912	5,244.11
January, 1913	4,199.12
February, 1913	5,274.91
Total	\$29,365.66
Balance Sept. 1, 1912.....	2,167.89
Grand total	\$31,533.55
Expenditures—	
September, 1912	\$ 3,881.30
October, 1912	7,076.66
November, 1912	4,646.40
December, 1912	5,173.33
January, 1913	3,111.28
February, 1913	6,147.07
Total	\$30,036.04
Balance March, 1913.....	1,497.51
Grand total	\$31,533.55

Respectfully submitted,
J. E. SCHAUBHUT,
Union 808, Muncie, Ind.
EDWARD RUB,
Union 174, Joliet, Ill.
W. J. LIVINGE,
Union 259, Bloomington, Ill.
Auditors.

DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT

James J. Feeney appealed against Local 486, New Westminster, for recognizing an expense for flowers created by the secretary without an order of the union. The appeal was sustained.

F. X. Becherer appealed against Local 44, St. Louis, for failing to allow his claim for \$40. The appeal was not sustained.

D. B. Kaufman et al. appealed against Local 129, Denver, for compelling all members seeking jobs to report to the secretary and go to the foot of the list. The appeal was not sustained. This, however, does not debar a member who has employment from seeking employment in another factory. Any member has a right to improve his condition if he so desires.

M. Misner appealed against Local 46, Grand Rapids, for compelling him to deposit \$25 for further use of the label for asking a member to work below the bill of prices. The appeal was not sustained.

Josef Jindela, Fanny Franz, Anna Prazak, Anna Vladyka, Barbara Pospisil, Barbara Linhard and Barbara Stasny appealed against Union 90, New York, for expelling and fining each \$25 for working in a struck shop in New York. That part of the action of the union in fining them \$25 each is sustained. That part expelling them from the union for refusing to come out and stay out of the struck shop was not sustained. However, the decision is, further, that these appellants be permitted to rejoin as new members.

M. S. Brandon appealed against 97 Boston for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appellant shows the suspension was caused by the accidental misplacing of due stamps in his card of membership. For this reason the appeal was sustained.

O. C. Ware appealed against 111 Des Moines for fining him for failing to parade labor day. The appellant shows that he had never paraded because of physical disability. The appeal was sustained.

A. Schoenwirth appealed against 213 New York for recognizing certain ballots in the last general election of officers. The appeal was not sustained.

A. C. Knorr appealed against 20 Decatur, Ill., reference action in the manner of electing delegates to the Trades and Labor Assembly. The appeal was not sustained.

Paul Zwirner appealed against 83 Nashville for compelling him as financial secretary to pay an excess of \$9.05 in railroad fare to the delegate to the Baltimore convention. The appeal was sustained.

C. H. Hennemann appealed against 60 Keokuk for fining him \$5c for missing two special meetings. Appellant claims the local by-laws, Section 10, Article 22, provides that if a special meeting is called the secretary shall notify all shop collectors and each shop collector notify the members of the shop in which he is collector. The union replied that the regular meeting called the special meeting and that no further action reference notifying shop collectors and members was necessary in such a call for a special meeting. The decision is that it is necessary for the secretary to notify shop collectors and members of the special meeting whether it is called by petition or ordered by a regular meeting, and that if this was not done the fine imposed on Mr. Hennemann is not binding. If the secretary did not notify the shop collectors and the shop collectors, the members, and Mr. Hennemann was not at the regular meeting when the special meeting was ordered then his appeal is sustained. If he was at the regular meeting or otherwise officially knew of the special meeting then he is subject to the fine or failure to attend.

A. Bentler et al., jurisdiction members, appealed against 431 Litchfield for compelling them to pay local assessment of which they

were given no notice nor an opportunity to vote upon. The appeal was sustained.

F. Bertram appealed against 105 Maysville for not permitting him to pack some unpacked cigars which were on hand when the men were laid off. The appeal was sustained.

J. V. Lang appealed against 4 Cincinnati for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

I. Katz appealed against 138 Newark for refusing his claim for additional sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

A. Escorcia appealed against 128 El Paso for fining him \$25 for allowing himself to be suspended. Mr. Escorcia shows that he went from El Paso to Mexico and was unable to obtain employment or to keep himself in good standing. The fine of \$25 for allowing himself to be suspended under these circumstances is rescinded. The appeal was sustained.

W. H. Coney appealed against 225 Los Angeles for refusing his claim for further victimization benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

W. M. Farber appealed against 1 Baltimore for fining him \$50 for working in non-union shops. The appeal was not sustained.

E. Wise appealed against 44 St. Louis for fining him \$25. The appeal was not sustained.

M. Schuman appealed against 97 Boston for suspending him for non-payment of dues. Owing to extenuating circumstances the appeal was sustained.

D. Cartoof appealed against 97 Boston for suspending him for non-payment of dues. Owing to extenuating circumstances the appeal was sustained.

M. Petzold appealed against 499 Trinidad for refusing to refund fine paid for non-attendance at meeting. The appeal was not sustained.

L. Markowitz appealed against 225 Los Angeles for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

M. Duffy appealed against 46 Grand Rapids for refusing to accept his application for membership. The union replied that it had rescinded its action, consequently no cause for action.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FEBRUARY, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

2. Buffalo	\$200.00	53. New Orleans..	\$100.00
5. Rochester ..	200.00	194. Cayce	50.00
12. Oneida	200.00	200. Galesburg	50.00
16. Binghamton..	100.00	201. Rock Island..	50.00
20. Decatur	200.00	205. Battle Creek..	50.00
22. Detroit	100.00	211. Victoria	49.80
24. Muskegon ..	100.00	214. Bluffton	50.00
25. Milwaukee ..	200.00	242. York	200.00
26. So. Norwalk..	100.00	250. Belleville	100.00
27. Toronto	200.00	258. Streator	50.00
28. Westfield ..	200.00	270. Ft. Dodge	50.00
31. Connersville..	100.00	283. Geneva	50.00
33. Indianapolis..	200.00	286. Wichita	100.00
35. Dayton	100.00	296. Wilmington..	50.00
37. Fort Wayne..	200.00	297. Canton	50.00
39. New Haven..	200.00	298. Glens Falls..	50.00
46. Gr'nd Rapids	200.00	315. St. Cloud	100.00
48. Toledo	200.00	341. Neenah	50.00
49. Springfield..	200.00	371. Barre	50.00

BOOKS AND VOUCHERS.

5. Rochester	\$1.50	162. Green Bay.....	\$.25
53. New Orleans..	.75	148. Corning	.50
259. Bloomington..	.50	186. Flint	1.50
124. Watertown ..	.50	161. Denver	1.50
126. Ephrata	1.00	33. Indianapolis ..	.50
220. New Orleans..	1.00	43. Urbana	.50
81. Peekskill	1.00	232. Sellersville	.50
283. Geneva	.50	454. Cedar Rapids..	1.00
106. Ogdensburg ..	.40	463. Pontiac	.50
368. Sacramento ..	1.50	470. Portland	1.00

STATIONERY.

102. Kansas City..	\$3.50	102. Kansas City..	\$3.50
189. Phoenix	3.50	34. Chippewa Falls	1.75
2. Buffalo	7.00	371. Barre	1.75
26. So. Norwalk..	1.75		

DEATH BENEFIT PAID, MONTH OF JANUARY, 1913.

Union.	Name of member.	Number.	Date of initiation.	Length of By member-			Cause of death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yrs.	Mos.			
4.	Cincinnati .. John Stoltz.....	11902	May, 1894	4	18	8	Tuberculosis	59	\$550.00
4.	Cincinnati .. M. A. Wagner...	2668	May, 1900	4	11	7	Accident	51	350.00
5.	Rochester ... F. Rittersbach...	81626	July, 1897	5	15	5	Tuberculosis	33	550.00
6.	Syracuse ... M. Yable (wife)	64002	June, 1899	6			Fat. deg. of heart	40-6	40.00
8.	Hoboken ... Fred Kaselau...	99730	July, 1902	8	10	5	Heart trouble	33-3	350.00
9.	Troy ... Jno. Roberts...	27658	May, 1882	9	24	7	Apoplexy	70	550.00
9.	Troy ... James Goodley...	72610	May, 1891	9	21	7	Tuberculosis	45	550.00
9.	Troy ... J. Van Apeldorn	10561	Mar., 1891	68	21	10	Heart trouble	43	550.00
12.	Onelda ... Jos. McCullough	98031	Jan., 1902	283	10	11	Heart failure	31	350.00
14.	Chicago ... John Peters...	33349	June, 1884	14	28		Pulm. tuberculosis	48	550.00
14.	Chicago ... Jul. Kempowsky	27709	June, 1882	14	30		Apoplexy	69	550.00
15.	Chicago ... Paul Neugebauer	40442	Mar., 1882	10	30	10	Diabetes mellitis..	61-8	100.00
17.	Cleveland ... Henry Ryder...	2763	July, 1909	17	3	5	Apoplexy	57	50.00
22.	Detroit ... A. Schwanderlik	36325	Mar., 1901	22	11	8	Tuberculosis	55	350.00
32.	Louisville ... A. Wittenauer...	64774	Jan., 1890	32	22	10	Kidney trouble	64	550.00
32.	Louisville ... J.W. Weber(wife)	50644	July, 1888	32			General debility...	70	40.00
33.	Indianapolis G. Sharpe (wife)	44560	Nov., 1885	33	27	2	Pulm. tuberculosis	65	40.00
44.	St. Louis ... Amelia Spies...	7576	July, 1903	44	9		Nephritis	69	50.00
44.	St. Louis ... Wm. Hoefner...	12000	Feb., 1886	44	26	11	Chronic Cystitis..	71-3	550.00
44.	St.L. (wife) A. Heashebarth.	33932	Aug., 1884	44			Asthma	65	40.00
51.	Holyoke ... E. G. Lippman...	35932	Dec., 1884	51	27	10	Kidney trouble	68	550.00
52.	Elmira ... John Connolly...	24952	May, 1896	52	16	8	Pneumonia	43	550.00
55.	Hamilton ... J. F. Kelly...	45895	Jan., 1892	55	21		Pneumonia	64	550.00
65.	Lynn ... Robert Jordan...	5207					Balance		50.00
68.	Albany ... Joseph Renk...	2867	Sept., 1879	68	32	9	Comp. of diseases	71	550.00
68.	Albany ... A. Franklin...	79123	Mar., 1896	68	16	8	Aff. of orist glands	72	550.00
68.	Albany ... J. Sharkey(mother)	2267	Feb., 1880	10			Pneumonia	84	40.00
73.	Alton ... Alvin Wutzler...	109215	Sept., 1904	73	8	3	Grippe	41	200.00
74.	Pou'keepsie N. Cornish...	41501	Sept., 1905	74	7	4	Paralytic stroke..	72	50.00
76.	Hannibal ... W. Dukes (wife)	95286	Mar., 1901	76			Cancer	50	40.00
77.	Minneapolis W. Stephenson...	76336	Sept., 1894	111	18	1	Ulcer. of stomach	40	100.00
87.	Brooklyn ... S. Williams (wife)	57555	Aug., 1890	90					40.00
87.	Brooklyn ... A. Callaghan...	68346	Aug., 1909	87	3		Pulmonary phthisis	64	50.00
87.	Brooklyn ... H. Fossum...	7905	April, 1883	14	29		Tuberculosis	60	50.00
90.	New York ... S. Edelschem...	88052	Mar., 1900	165	12	3	Kidney disease...	46	350.00
90.	New York ... M. Bukofzer(wife)	57105	April, 1883	90			Acute dil. of heart	67	40.00
92.	Worcester ... O. G. Schomburg	28718	Sept., 1883	156	29	2	Dilatation of heart	67	550.00
97.	Boston ... J. Brittan...	117730	June, 1907	97	5		Cancer	58-6	50.00
97.	Boston ... J. Kingston (wife)	15663	June, 1881	77			Alcoholism	45	40.00
102.	Kansas City F. Kleineman...	2555	June, 1878	56	34		Pneumonia	78	550.00
110.	Washington F. Dahler(mother)	26154	July, 1889	110			La grippe	78	40.00
114.	Jacksonville Wm. Arbogast...	114570	Sept., 1910	114	2	2	Nicotine poisoning	60	50.00
129.	Denver ... Joseph Kroeger...	54589	Sept., 1886	129	26	3	Cancer of bladder	55	550.00
131.	Jersey City Maurice Weiner.	4264	Aug., 1880	133	32	4	Paraplegia	63	550.00
132.	Brooklyn ... Charles Tuck...	55761	Feb., 1893	90	19	11	Pulm. tuberculosis	55	50.00
133.	Richmond ... Benjamin Neagle	1786	Dec., 1901	133	11		Tuberculosis	54	350.00
135.	Appleton ... A. Steidl...	114460	Nov., 1906	447	6		Consumption	37	200.00
136.	Hudson ... F. Morrison...	26257	Jan., 1882	136	31		Paralysis of brain	53	550.00
138.	Newark ... G. Meyer (wife)	21088	Mar., 1887	144			Intestinal trouble	70	40.00
138.	Newark ... Louis E. Barth...	88874	May, 1900	138	12	6	Tuberculosis	30	350.00
139.	Long Hill ... M. F. Troxel...	27177	May, 1889	100	23	6	Heart disease	46	404.85
141.	New York ... K. Veprek(mother)	53011	June, 1890	141			Chro. endocarditis	82	40.00
144.	New York ... J. Poons (wife)	48296	July, 1890	100			Myocarditis	60	40.00
144.	New York ... W. Wolf (wife)	91181	Feb., 1903	144			Myocarditis	61	40.00
149.	Brooklyn ... Jacob Litt (wife)	97233	Oct., 1901	149			Diabetes mellitis..	33	40.00
149.	Brooklyn ... Conrad Droell...	113746	April, 1906	149	6	8	Garcin. esophagus	56-10	50.00
160.	Milford ... N. Bonneville...	74378	Aug., 1893	58	19	4	Comp. of diseases	45	112.15
164.	Ft. Collins... J. Branshaw(wife)	89879	Feb., 1886	18			Cancer of stomach	46-11	40.00
165.	Philadelphia H. Kaiser (wife)	33275	April, 1886	100			Uremia	80	40.00
165.	Philadelphia H. Beyer (wife)	63957	May, 1889	165			Nephritis	62	40.00
187.	Covington ... B. Meyer...	101745	Nov., 1902	187	10	1	Tuberculosis	39	350.00
187.	Covington ... R. Anstead...	70342	Oct., 1893	187	19		Heart trouble	48	550.00
196.	Grand Island William Morvec	50213	Nov., 1892	141	20	1	Bright's disease..	52	550.00
210.	Rome ... Robert Crowell...	77636	July, 1895	112	17	6	Bright's disease..	54	550.00
213.	New York...								200.00
225.	Los Angeles J. P. Goode.....	50342	July, 1886	97	26	5	Angina pectoris...	72.9	450.00
228.	San Francisco George Nuss...	7773	Nov., 1882	68	30		Heart insuf.	51	100.00
236.	Reading ... Annie Baker...	43313	Dec., 1897	236	15	1	Apoplexy	63	550.00
238.	Sacramento. M. C. Isaacs...	49377	Mar., 1888	228	24	8	Heart trouble	51	550.00
240.	Norfolk ... R. E. L. Wood...	71115	May, 1898	240			Pneumonia	42	40.00
242.	York ... H. A. Lloyd...	54805	Oct., 1890	242	22	1	Cancer	53.11	550.00
244.	Harrisburg. E. Wise (mother)	39174	April, 1909	244			Apoplexy	73	40.00
251.	New York ... M. Lesko...	113439	Mar., 1906	251	6	9	Pul. phthisis.....	40.7	200.00
251.	New York ... N. Oberlander...	66364	June, 1898	251	14	6	Pul. phthisis.....	60.8	350.00
265.	Waverly ... J. J. Smith (wife)	74799	Jan., 1894	265			Consumption	43	40.00
283.	Geneva ... A. Ebson...	61879	July, 1888	65	20	10	Pneumonia	77	550.00
316.	McSherry'tn Rose C. Klunk...	98489	April, 1902	316	10	9	Tuberculosis	28	350.00
348.	Corning ... J. Doherty (wife)	37997	Sept., 1898	108	13	4	Lockjaw	40	40.00
350.	Manati ... Nicolas Pou...	5812	Oct., 1908	481	4	3	Tuberculosis	25	50.00
380.	Wallace ... C. A. Hill...	40177	Jan., 1886	228	16		Accident	51	85.00
431.	Litchfield ... E. F. Raab...	81055	May, 1898	73			Pneumonia	53.1	40.00
434.	Faribault ... J. Burmeister(wife)	618	Mar., 1906	98			Dropsy	50	40.00
442.	C. Girardeau R. Klug.....	100193	Aug., 1902	437	10	5	Cancer stomach...	60	50.00
452.	Petosky ... R. F. Steffin...	70050	Nov., 1892	130	20	2	Apoplexy	39	550.00
462.	Tampa ... Jose Flores...	13150	Sept., 1909	462	3	5	Hemorrhage	66	50.00
481.	Bayamin ... J. Rodriguez(wife)	3103	Aug., 1908	481			Tuberculosis	22	40.00
484.	Meriden ... Fred Meyer...	55706	Nov., 1891	90	21		Liver trouble.....	52	550.00
500.	Tampa ... Josefina Valentl.	12138	Sept., 1909	500	3	3	Paralysis heart...	19	50.00

Cigarmakers' Union a Paying Investment.

In approaching cigarmakers for the purpose of inviting them to become members of the union we frequently meet those who insist, that although the Cigarmakers' International Union is a splendid organization, it is too expensive at 30 cents a week dues. Now of course everybody knows that all organizations if they are to amount to anything must be properly financed, and the cigarmakers' union is no exception to the rule. It provides a chain of benefits for its members such as few organizations can boast of, and yet it is hard to convince many of the non-union cigarmakers in the first and ninth districts of Pennsylvania, that besides the advantages to be obtained through collective effort in the way of increased wages and a shorter work day, that altogether aside from that phase of the question, the 30 cents a week paid in dues to the Cigarmakers' International Union is the best all around investment that any cigarmaker could possibly make.

This is a very bold statement and may be challenged by some who have not had an opportunity to inform themselves concerning the benefit system maintained by the cigarmakers' union. If then, the statement just made can be verified by facts and figures, then the purpose of this article, which is to present to all non-union cigarmakers whose attention may be directed to it, an unanswerable argument in favor of the union, will have been accomplished. Here is the argument upon which we rest our case:

Harry A. Loyd, a member of Cigarmakers' Union No. 242 of York, Pa., was initiated October 8, 1890.

Died December 4, 1912.

Length of membership, 22 years, 1 month and 22 days.

Paid 25c a week dues for 6 years, 2 months and 16 days.....	\$ 80.75
Paid 30c a week dues for 13 years, 1 month and 7 days.....	204.30
Paid 20c a week dues for 2 years, 9 months and 28 days.....	29.20

Total paid as weekly dues.....	\$ 314.25
Assessments amounting to.....	18.40

Total amount paid in during membership	\$ 332.65
Sick benefits drawn during term of membership	\$ 389.39
Strike benefits drawn during term of membership	121.66
Out of work benefits drawn during term of membership.....	29.50

Total sick, strike and out of work benefits received.....	\$ 540.55
Funeral benefit paid to his heirs..	550.00

Total benefits received.....	\$1,090.55
Paid in.....	332.65

Benefits received over and above amount paid in.....	\$ 757.90
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In a letter sent to J. W. Sanford, secretary of Union 129, Denver, Colo., Mr. Frank C. Stegman, secretary of Typographical Union No. 122, Kalamazoo, Mich., says, speaking of the American Playing Card, Kalamazoo, Mich.: "I understand that the company in question has a type composing department, and that no union printer is employed in the same." While this office has absolutely nothing to do with the purchase of playing cards by any of our locals, showing a cut of our label, from the American Playing Company of Kalamazoo, Mich., or from any other playing card company, the facts are that when the American Playing Card Company of Kalamazoo first made the cards the pressmen were strictly union and no complaint was ever entered by any of the printing trades against this concern. There is practically no typesetting in connection with the making of playing cards. The cards are made from electrotype plates. While Secretary Stegman of the Typographical Union does not say that the pressmen employed by the company are not union, he objects to the printers' label appearing on the cut, and from his letter we should judge that he considers the American Playing Card Company of Kalamazoo, Mich., is not a strictly Union factory.

A Cincinnati paper recently stated that cigar manufacturers of that city were finding serious difficulty in securing apprentices for their shops. This article concerned the big non-union cheap John manufacturers.

Several laughable reasons were advanced as the cause. We should judge, however, that the real cause is due to the fact that they are paid starvation wages while learning and are given starvation wages when deemed sufficiently equipped to be called journeymen.

After all it is only those who are in the most desperate social and economic conditions, and who by force of adverse circumstances will seek employment in these big non-union, cheap-labor cigarmaking institutions.